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WILL GOV. MORTON SIGN

A Theory that Platt Has Planned a Veto of the Raines Bill.

EFFECT ON POLITICAL SITUATION

Possible Advantages and Disadvantages of Such a Desperate Play at Practical Politics.

WOULD MAKE VOTES IN THE GREAT CITIES

Country Districts, Following in the Wake of Warner Miller, Might Cause Trouble.

ALBANY, March 11.—The theory has been advanced by some of the men who are oldest in politics that Gov. Morton will not sign the Raines Excise bill, in its present form, and that his refusal to do so will meet the entire approval of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt. They go further than this and express the belief that Mr. Platt, with the Raines bill, is playing one of the largest and shrewdest political games of his life, in which a Presidential nomination is the most prominent of the desired stakes.

Concisely stated, the theory of these men is that the Raines bill is a man of straw, set up by Mr. Platt for Gov. Morton to knock down with one sweep of the pen with which he signs veto messages. The degree of popularity as a Presidential candidate which Gov. Morton might thus achieve for himself would be measured by the difference between the trifling popular demand for this bill and the serious and undisputed popular indignation against it.

If these theories shall prove correct, Mr. Platt may be put down as more sagacious than even his bitterest enemies or closest friends have ever thought him. Those Republicans who have in public and private during the last few weeks been protesting that the enactment of the Raines bill meant sure party defeat would hail Gov. Morton as the redeemer of his party. The German-American voters, who have been protesting in vain, because beer was put on the same level as whisky, the men who have been protesting against the injustice of the Raines bill as a tax measure, and those who have been looking with horror at the political machine which the Raines bill would create, would rise up and thank Gov. Morton.

"The Raines bill was demanded by no one until after Mr. Platt had ordered it," said one Senator. "And why, when the Republican Party, under his leadership, refused to go on record at the Saratoga Convention on the general excise question, did Mr. Platt decide that it should go on record this Winter? Mr. Platt last Fall was afraid of the excise question. Would a resolution in a State platform drive away more voters last election than a law on the statute books, enacted as a party measure, would drive away next?

"Those who believe in this theory of the Raines bill argue that Gov. Morton has nothing to lose and everything to gain by a veto. The Raines bill is in high favor in some of the rural counties, but if it should not become a law the dwellers in those counties would have lost nothing that they now possess. They have made no demands which a veto would refuse. They are Republican to the backbone now, and it has not been hinted that the Raines bill or anything like it was needed to keep them in the ranks.

On the other hand, there are so many elements in the cities, so many hundreds of thousands of voters who have cried out against the Raines bill, that the most sagacious of the politicians have seen nothing but a loss of voters from its enactment. They have not been able to understand Mr. Platt's position in favor of a measure which was so bitterly disliked. The club members alone, an army of hundreds of thousands, are offended. The hotel keepers, the grocery store keepers, the druggists, to say nothing of the saloon keepers themselves, have arisen in revolt against this bill, which has been backed by no one except the Republican machine which takes orders from Mr. Platt.

The popularity of the man who with a veto message should satisfy all these elements would doubtless be increased.

The present bill is so constructed as to offer ample grounds for a veto, aside from the question of high license. It is argued it will not be necessary for Gov. Morton to offend the friends of temperance. This is not, according to the men who stand behind it, a liquor bill; it is a tax bill. It has been in the hands of the Senate Committee on Taxation. It has been assailed as unconstitutional because of the inequalities of the taxation scheme which it projects, and, without saying one word on the liquor question, Gov. Morton might veto it on this ground. It is argued, too, that Gov. Morton might win the favor of those who believe in decent politics by a veto message based on objection to the political ring which is provided for. In short, there are ample grounds for a veto without touching the question of high license.

The bill was constructed with several vital spots. If it had been contrived for the express purpose of making popular the man who should veto it, it could hardly have been more ingeniously done.

Those places in the State which are most strongly opposed to the Raines bill are the very ones in which there is especial need of a "wave of popularity" for the Republican machine and its leaders. No place shows greater hostility to the measure than Buffalo. The Buffalo men here have declined to support it, the pressure at home against it exceeding the utmost that the Republican machine could bring to bear for it.

Judged by the sentiment and action of the legislators, Brooklyn and New-York rank next. In all these places there is such hostility to the Republican machine that anti-Morton delegates have been considered one of the possibilities ever since he came into the field. He would be given an ovation in any of these cities if he were to veto the bill. The same holds true in other cities such as Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica.

The German-American citizens have been active in opposition. Their attitude toward a Governor who should relieve them from what they consider an injustice can be well understood.

It is because of these things, because, to the minds of many, Mr. Platt is a politician first and a reformer afterward, that they have advanced the theory that he has looked first to the politics of the situation. He brought the Raines bill into existence. He could have killed it at any moment of its existence. He has seen fit to send it to Gov. Morton.

If it were desired to let a storm of protests fall on the head of his professed candidate for the Presidency, and give him strong opposition in his own State, no better means could have been devised than to send the Raines bill to him and insist that it be signed.

There are some who believe Mr. Platt sincere in his support of the Governor, who say he would not thus treat a candidate whose canvass he was managing in good faith.

The Raines bill will be before the Assembly to-morrow. Mr. O'Grady to-day gave notice that he would move a call of that body. He also gave notice of a motion to suspend the rules enough to allow the bill to be put on its final passage. There is no change in the situation so far as known since the caucus last night. The "machine" leaders have been here cracking the whip, and it is expected that at least 80 votes will be given for the iniquitous measure.

The minority members of the committee met to-day, and decided to bring in an adverse report.

The Republican leaders will count noses carefully in the morning before they attempt any manouvring, and, under a close call, there is no doubt that a majority will be present when it is needed. Then the bill will go to the Governor.

THE MINORITY PROTESTS.

An Objection to the Raines Bill as It Came from the Senate.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Raines Excise bill was handed down to the Assembly to-day from the Senate. It was referred to the Excise Committee.

Under the head of the report from the Excise Committee, Mr. O'Grady gave notice that he would, at some future time, move to suspend the rules of the House, in order to progress the Raines bill out of its order.

A point of order was made by Mr. Kempner that the notice must be given under the order of business of reception of reports from the Excise Committee. The minority of the Excise Committee then entered the following protest against the bill:

To the Assembly of the State of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Excise Committee beg leave to make the following adverse report on Senate Bill No. 791, commonly known as the Raines bill:

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because it represents an arbitrary attempt to revolutionize the excise system of this State, prompted solely by the motive of partisan aggrandizement. There has been no agitation on the subject of excise legislation, with the exception of the Sunday closing feature, to warrant the enactment of a general excise law. No demand for such a law has been made from any source or promised in any party platform. To legislate on so vital and difficult a problem without having afforded the voters an opportunity to consider and pass upon it in a regular campaign is subversive of the fundamental theory of popular government and is an indefensible act of political usurpation.

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because we regard it as an incongruous legislative makeshift. While it pretends to be a measure for the regulation of the liquor traffic, it is really designed for increasing the State revenues, and its provisions are totally inconsistent with sound principles both of taxation and of regulation.

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because it ignores the only logical basis upon which the legislative control of the liquor business can be sustained; namely: As the legitimate exercise of the police power of the State to restrict the abuses of a dangerous traffic. This bill allows the unlimited multiplication of saloons, restrained only by a person's ability to pay the liquor tax. It will open wide the doors of dives and other vicious resorts. It is not a measure intended to promote temperance, but is rather designed in the interests of "free rum."

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because it is an unscrupulous scheme to rob the cities of their legitimate excise revenues in punishment of their Democratic predilections; and, on the other hand, to reward and subsidize the rural communities for their continued loyalty to the Republican Party. Every State tax should be equal and uniform, and we regard the proposed graduated liquor tax as unjust and unconstitutional, as would be a statute providing that the general State tax levy should be at one rate in the urban districts and at another in the rural districts.

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because it drags the liquor dealer deeper than ever into politics by making him dependent upon the mercy of a State Excise Commissioner, with arbitrary and excessive powers, assisted by an army of confidential agents or spies, to whom unrestricted opportunities for pecuniary and political blackmail are offered under the proposed law.

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill because it substitutes a centralized State despotism in place of local self-government. It strikes a deadly blow to the principles of home rule, and tends to destroy those safeguards against the centralization of authority that have been found necessary during a century's experience to preserve the integrity of our free institutions.

We oppose the passage of the Raines bill for its many other serious and fatal defects, among which we desire to enumerate the following:

It establishes an arbitrary classification of cities, inconsistent with the plan and purpose of the new State Constitution.

It violates the civil service requirements of the Constitution by the pretense of making the appointees of the State Excise Commissioner his confidential agents.

It creates a vast horde of miscellaneous office holders, and involves the expenditure of a quarter of a million dollars annually for salaries.

It disturbs and confuses existing arrangements in every municipality of this State with reference to their various pension and charitable funds, that have hitherto depended upon excise revenues for their maintenance.

It establishes a high license system, requiring the increased tax to be paid by the mass of consumers, either through increased prices or the inferior quality of the beverages consumed.

It fails to discriminate between distilled and fermented liquors, though the cause of true temperance can be readily promoted by imposing a smaller tax upon the latter, as conceded by all scientific students of the excise problem.

It grants local option to towns and refuses a similar right to cities, and absolutely denies to the latter a reasonably restricted Sunday selling privilege.

It prohibits restaurant keepers from serving drinks with meals on Sunday, and likewise denies to them, as well as to small family hotels, the right to serve wines to their guests at a lower license fee than that charged to regular saloons.

It makes no provisions for night licenses for social resorts where balls, banquets, and annual receptions are held by all kinds of societies and organizations, and thus interferes with an indispensable feature of the social life of our cities.

It places all private clubs and associations on the same level with liquor saloons, destroying the privacy of their members, subjecting them to police surveillance, and virtually closing them up on the Sabbath day.

We desire finally to enter our solemn protest against the manner in which the Raines bill has been forced upon the calendar of this House. The customary rules of legislative procedure have been indecently violated to avoid a fair consideration of this measure by the Excise Committee of the Assembly. As a matter of fact, it has not been considered in executive session at all. Many of the members have scarcely had an opportunity to read the bill in its amended form. It has been foisted upon our committees—as upon the Senate, and as it will be upon the Assembly—by the autocratic interference of a partisan dictatorship for which we find no warrant either in the statutes or the Constitution of our State.

The report is signed by Otto Kempner, Thomas J. Barry, and William H. Kinne.

DRUGGISTS OPPOSE RAINES BILL.

Declare that It Imposes a Tax upon Medicines and Ill Persons.

The Raines Excise bill was discussed at a meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society in Brooklyn yesterday.

William Muir, in speaking on the Raines bill, said a great many pharmacists believe that by paying $75 they can do the same business that they do now, but in this they are wrong.

He favored passing a resolution declaring that the provisions of the Raines bill which apply to the pharmacists are outrageous.

W. P. De Forrest said the druggists do not want to encourage the sale of liquor, but want the right to sell it as a medicine.

After a lengthy discussion, the Legislation Committee was instructed to present to Senator Raines a proposition to amend the bill so that pharmacists will have to pay but $5 for a license to fill doctors' prescriptions and $50 for one entitling them to sell not more than twenty-four ounces of liquor at one time, to be repeated the same day for the same purpose.

THE BOOTHS WILL STAY HERE.

The ex-Commander Will Not Go to England at the General's Request.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 11.—Ex-Commander Booth has not yet answered the cablegram he received from his father yesterday asking him to go to England and see the General. When asked if he would go to the other side, the Commander said:

"I will not go. I am alone. In a few days I will make another statement, in which I will make known the name of the new organization which I have started."

A prominent Salvationist said to-day that the refusal of Mr. Booth to go to England by invitation of his father might cause the General to come to this country in a very short time.

PEORIA, Ill., March 11.—The semi-annual congress of the Salvation Army of Illinois began here yesterday. It is expected that action will be taken on the recent trouble in the army. The sentiment seems favorable to Ballington Booth and the American movement.

A WAR FOR FREE SILVER

Unpatriotic Purpose of the Sixteen to One Senators.

THE SECRET REVEALED BY MR. MORGAN

Hostilities Would Require an Inflation of the Currency, and This Is Desired by the Jingoes.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—"We have heard to-day," said a junior Senator just after Mr. Hoar had concluded his speech on Cuba, "one of the very few Senatorial speeches delivered in the Senate Chamber for many years. It ought to have much to do toward restoring to full sanity a body that has recently brought itself into discredit by its juvenile, impatient, and petulant harangues, based upon unsupported and imperfect information and by action so ill considered as to have merited reproach if it were indulged in by the representatives of the least civilized country in the world."

But Mr. Hoar will be for some time in the minority. There is enough of the fever on to justify the belief that if the resolutions on Cuba were now to come to a vote, the United States would be committed, as far as legislative action can commit the Nation, to recognition of Cuban belligerency and possible intervention to make the insurrection successful against Spain. One short week, however, has made some difference in the sentiment of both houses of Congress. Many of the House members who admitted, immediately after the Hitt resolutions had been passed, that there should not have been recognition of belligerency until it had been shown that Cuba had become entitled to such recognition, and that they had voted in the affirmative because the resolutions seemed to be popular, and who declared that, individually, they were not convinced that the resolutions were right, have taken courage, and now either would decline to vote or vote against such expressions as Mr. Hitt reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The public ought not to be blind to the fact that the talk for Cuba is not all evoked by sympathy with the cause of the insurrectionists or the desire to see Spain deprived of the control of the island. Senator Morgan uncovered the purpose of his advocacy of Cuban independence, and consequent hostility to Spain, in a conversation with a fellow-Democrat a day or two ago. Mr. Morgan had been favorable to a course that would bring us into war with Great Britain or with Spain. If there was not to be a fight on Venezuela, he would find one on some other subject. Cuba came along in good time, just after it became plain that the Venezuela controversy might be settled by arbitration.

What Mr. Morgan wants is war with anybody. To his fellow-Senator he said, quite candidly, "We want this war with Spain. With a war on our hands, we should be obliged to have more money, and in order to get more money we should go at once to a silver basis."

War with Spain to secure the boon (?) of free silver coinage is apt to command a majority in the Senate. But the Republicans who have been conspicuous in advocacy of a course that would provoke war with Spain are not for free silver, at least all of them are not silver standard men. Lodge is not openly for free silver. He would not care to have Massachusetts believe that he is party to a possible war to be waged for the purpose of forcing the country upon a silver basis.

Chandler has squinted that way, and Teller, who has "spoken right out" in favor of giving the Spanish Minister his "walking papers," which would express an unfriendly feeling, has been the only silver Republican venturing to take a part in the discussion to irritate the Spanish and stimulate additional outbreaks against American representatives in Spain.

Before the Senate shall come to a vote on the Cuban resolutions it is evident that the temper of the country will be in advance of that of the Senate on this question, and that there will be a very general disposition to proceed cautiously and moderately in the matter. A Virginia member of the House who voted against the Hitt resolutions, and who went to his home in doubt about the reception he would receive from his constituents, said to-day that he had found his people standing by him almost solidly. There was no desire for war wantonly provoked with any nation. There was a great desire to know more about the extent of the Cuban revolution before the United States was to be committed to support of it. There was sound and safe hesitancy about accepting the stories of either Spaniards or Cubans without question and a willingness to spend time in discussion until the Administration could be advised as to what it can do with propriety and dignity.

This free silver sentiment is so dominant in the heads of its leading advocates that there is no doubt that they would adopt the idea of Morgan and plunge the country into a war that would cost thousands of lives and millions of money if these treasures could be squandered to the establishment of the country on a silver basis.

Compared with the worst reports about the inhuman Weyler, this puts the Spanish commander in an enviable light. Weyler is pursuing a course that has the merit of being loyal to his country, however much the people of the United States may condemn the methods adopted by him or the purpose for which they are employed. But the free silver plan, which would involve this country in a war with any one just to secure the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one, is sure to meet with the condemnation it deserves as soon as the brutality and bloodthirsty selfishness of the plan is suggested.

RACK'S TROUBLESOME CONSCIENCE.

He Surrendered and Confessed Having Robbed a Letter Box.

A respectable-looking man yesterday morning approached Policeman Fox of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was on post, and said he wanted to give himself up.

He said his name was Frank Rack, and he confessed that last October he broke open a letter box and stole several letters, including one which contained a large-sized check. His crime, he added, haunted him, and he wished to take the consequences. Rack, who declined to give his address, was taken into custody. In the Yorkville Court Magistrate Flammer committed the prisoner until to-day, when he will have a further hearing.

Objects to ex-Mayor Schieren's Name.

Edward M. Litchfield owns the Cortelyou house in Brooklyn upon which it has been proposed to place a tablet to commemorate the battle of Long Island, fought Aug. 27, 1776, and the Maryland Day celebration that was held the same date last year.

Similar tablets have been placed in Brooklyn, each of which, among other names, bears that of "Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn." To this name Mr. Litchfield objects, and has written to the committee having the matter in charge that if the tablet contains the ex-Mayor's name he will not allow it to be affixed to the historic old house.

Rights of Wyoming Indians to Hunt.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The famous habeas corpus case of John H. Ward, Sheriff of the County of Uinta, Wyoming, vs. Race Horse, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day. The questions before the court are: First—Does the State statute forbidding the killing of game restrict or annul the rights of the Indians to hunt under the treaty with the United States? Second—Do the words "unoccupied land," used in the treaty mean lands that have not been surveyed, subdivided, and platted? The affirmative of these was argued by Benjamin F. Fowler, Attorney General of Wyoming, and the negative by Attorney General Harmon.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONISTS CAUGHT.

Aguirre and Chapa Had Planned to Start a Paper Urging the People to Revolt Against Government.

EL PASO, Texas, March 11.—Lauro Aguirre of Batoplis and Flores Chapa of Taumaulipas were arrested this morning on the charge of attempting to incite a Mexican revolution. They have been bound over by United States Commissioner Sexton for a hearing a week from next Tuesday. In default of bail, they are now in jail.

The arrests were made on complaint of Mexican Consul Malen. The Government officers arrested Chapa without opposition, but the attempt to arrest Aguirre was resisted, and Deputy Marshal Scarborough was wounded in the face by Aguirre, but not seriously.

The presence of these two men here was with a view to starting a revolutionist paper—El Independient—but the Government authorities here have nipped the project in the bud. Santa Teresa Urrea, the sensational crazy saint, who has in times past been the occasion of bloodshed over the line, was reported to have been mixed up in this revolutionary project, but she is still in Sonomonville, Arizona.

PREMIER GREENWAY ANNOYED.

Probable that He Will Now Decline to Enter a Conference on the Disputed School Question.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 11.—Premier Greenway complains that Sir Donald Smith broke faith with him in allowing Sir Charles Tupper to read a private telegram to him (Smith) regarding Greenway's willingness to go to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government on the school question.

All the members of the Local Government are annoyed, and it is not unlikely that the premature action of Tupper will prevent any conference or settlement.

The Greenway Government feels that it is being manipulated to help pull Bowell's chestnuts out of the fire, and will wash its hands of the entire business.

PERSONATED LOUIS A. CHANDLER.

C. Carroll Upham Used His Name to Defraud Hotels on Long Island.

RIVERHEAD, N. Y., March 11.—Louis A. Chandler, a New-York lawyer, visited Riverhead to-day to see a prisoner in the county jail who had personated him, and caused a warrant to be issued for the lawyer's arrest. Chandler identified the fellow as C. Carroll Upham, a former resident of Woodstock, Conn., and a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute.

Upham then made a confession, saying he was imprisoned under a false name, and giving his real name, said he had personated the lawyer and also Mr. Southworth, a newspaper man. Upham told the Sheriff that his only purpose in so doing was to obtain credit at boarding houses.

Upham boarded at Northwest, near the country residence of Henry Chadwick, and while there formed Chadwick's acquaintance. He represented himself as Louis A. Chandler of the firm of Chandler, Johnson & O'Sullivan, and expressed a desire to exchange some property at Woodstock, Conn., for a part of Chadwick's farm at Nyack. Arrangements were about completed when Chadwick stopped at Mr. Chandler's office in New-York and learned that he had been dealing with a fraud.

Upham stopped at the largest and best hotels and boarding houses on the south side of the island. Several warrants are out for his arrest. He is now serving a sentence of forty-five days imposed by Justice Harry M. Howell of Southampton, on complaint of Henry Terry, a hotel keeper.

Justice Mulligan of Easthampton issued a warrant for Upham, under the name of Louis A. Chandler, alias L. R. Southworth, which is now in the Sheriff's hands. A book containing many addresses and some curious ciphers has been taken from the prisoner.

MICHAEL L. DOYLE PAYS HIS CREDITORS.

The Merchant Settles Debts from Which He Was Released.

Many leading dry goods firms in this city were surprised on Tuesday to receive a visit from Michael L. Doyle, an old merchant, who had done business in this city until nearly two years ago.

Mr. Doyle was engaged in the dry goods business in this city for thirty-eight years continuously, most of the time in Grand Street, first as M. L. Doyle, then as Doyle & Adolphi, and again as M. L. Doyle. He failed on July 23, 1894, owing $77,000, in addition to his indebtedness to his wife. He settled with all of his creditors at about 33 1-3 cents on the dollar and received a full release.

Mr. Doyle, who is almost an octogenarian, is engaged this week in paying his creditors the amounts they forgave him in 1894, he and his wife having placed a second mortgage on real estate owned by the wife to enable Mr. Doyle to pay this balance to all creditors.

Speaking of Mr. Doyle, a member of one of the wholesale dry goods houses said yesterday:

"This is one of the few notable instances where an embarrassed merchant has taken a conscientious view of his obligations to his creditors, and has exerted himself to the utmost to fulfill his moral obligations. Mr. Doyle thus rounds out a business career conspicuous for its integrity, honesty, and straightforward dealing."

This settlement in full with his creditors leaves Mr. Doyle and his wife with only a limited income for their declining years.

END OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

The Complaining Witness Declined to Give His Evidence.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The court-martial in the cases of Lieuts. Daniels and Dorry of the revenue cutter Bear has concluded its investigations and sent its findings to the Treasury Department at Washington. It is understood that the Court exonerated both officers.

Since Dr. Bodkin of the Bear, who preferred the charges of drunkenness and conduct unbecoming officers of the navy, refused to proceed further, as he declared that the court-martial had planned to whitewash the Lieutenants, there was nothing left for the board to do but find that the charges had not been substantiated. Secretary Carlisle was notified last week that the cases had virtually fallen through, and he ordered that the evidence which had been taken be at once transmitted to the department. This was done yesterday, and the Court, though its decision is not final and may be reversed by the Secretary of the Treasury, went out of existence.

John S. Hoey Dead.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., March 11.—John S. Hoey, the well-known sporting man and referee, died at 4 o'clock this afternoon of heart trouble, following a severe attack of grip. Death was sudden and unexpected, as Mr. Hoey appeared to be rapidly recovering from the effects of the attack of grip from which he had been suffering for three weeks.

Mr. Hoey was forty-nine years old. He was born in Baltimore, but spent most of his life at the Hollywood estate, which was owned by his father. He gave most of his time to sporting matters. He was formerly a well-known wing shot, but more recently was the referee at all the big matches. He frequently spent the Winter in Florida. He was a stepbrother to Fred Hoey, the wing shot. Mr. Hoey was a member of the Long Branch Central and Hollywood and other gun clubs. He was connected with the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs.

Mr. Hoey leaves a wife a two children. The funeral arrangements had not been completed this evening.

Its Absolute Freedom

From all colorings, spirits, syrup, &c., makes Old Crow Rye the standard of pure whiskies. Sold everywhere. H. B. KIRK & CO.—Adv.

PISTOLS AT FRANKFORT

Riotous Scenes Accompany the Unseating of Legislators.

KAUFMAN, WALTON, AND JAMES OUT

The House Decided in Favor of Dunlap After He Had Withdrawn His Contest of Kaufman's Seat.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 11.—The unseating of Kaufman, Democrat, in the House, promptly followed by the unseating of Walton and James, Republicans, in the Senate, to-day, created the most intense excitement of the present turbulent session of the Legislature.

Crowds of angry and excited men surrounded the halls of both branches, and bloodshed was several times threatened.

When the House convened, in order to stave off the Thorne Distillers' bill, those opposed to it demanded the consideration of the Dunlap-Kaufman contest case as privileged matter.

Mr. Carroll made the point of order that there was no longer a contest, as the contestant had withdrawn. Other Democrats made similar points, but the Chair decided that the Commonwealth was interested in the matter, and it was in the province of the House to declare who was entitled to the seat.

The vote was taken on the minority report in favor of unseating Kaufman. It was adopted by a vote of 49 to 46. The final vote was then ordered on the majority report, as amended by this minority unseating report.

All the Democrats left the House. The ladies withdrew from the lobbies. Mr. Poor staid in and fifty-one members were present. Mr. Kaufman was unseated.

The wildest excitement prevailed all over the State House within a minute.

Senators huddled together in the middle of the Senate Chamber, while a mob crowded every entrance. The mob declared that James and Walton should not go in. Several men with pistols stood at the door daring Republicans to attempt to bring them in.

The scene in the Senate immediately after the unseating of Kaufman and while James and Walton were being unseated was riotous. The Lieutenant Governor ignored the Clerk putting motions. He broke his gavel and left his chair. The Democratic Senators shouted their votes like commanding officers giving orders in battle.

Senator Holloway left the chamber and threatened by his manner every Democrat who tried to make him go back. When the Clerk announced the result of the vote on the motion to unseat, Senators rushed to the House door and the crwd roared like a mob.

The real danger was that an attempt would be made to take James from the House, into which he had slipped while being unseated. He promised that he would not try to vote until a further settlement of the matter.

Any attempt of Walton to force his way in would undoubtedly have caused bloodshed. Dunlop has refused to qualify.

Senator Blackburn was in the crowd counseling coolness. The crowd was furious when it learned that James had already slipped into the House, and had done so while he was being unseated in the Senate. Dunlop approached the door, but was waved back.

Speaker Blanford of the House refused to recognize the Senate, hoping that Dunlop would come out. At 12:11 Lieut. Gov. Worthington took the gavel from Speaker Blanford almost by force and called the joint session to order.

Senator Bronston (Dem.,) made the point that the Senate's chief Clerk was the one to call the roll. The Republicans disputed the right of the Senate Clerk to call the roll. The point was that if James's name was not called the vote would be a tie.

The discussion became general, but assumed a milder tone. The Chair ruled that the Democratic Senate Clerk should call the Senate roll and the House Clerk the House roll. The roll call was then begun, the Republicans refraining from voting. There was a whisper that the Republicans might at the last moment vote for Carlisle.

Eight or ten Democrats voted for Carlisle. The vote stood: Blackburn, 54; Carlisle, 10; Buckner, 1. The Chair announced no quorum voting. The session adjourned. The doors were thrown open and the members filed out and mingled with the crowd, all seemingly in a good humor.

As Dunlop will not qualify as Kaufman's successor, the joint session vote is again a tie.

There was a report that the militia would have charge of the State House to-morrow, but it is said to be without foundation.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The United Press bulletins from Frankfort to-day, giving an account of the proceedings in the Legislature were read with deep interest by the members of the Kentucky delegation, who have learned to look to The United Press for the latest and most reliable news regarding the Senatorial contest.

The curiosity among the other members, particularly from the South, was equally great. Within a few minutes after the first bulletin giving a graphic picture of the scenes at the State capital was received, a score of members gathered around the desk of The United Press reporter on the floor to acquaint themselves with its contents.

The assertion was made by one of the Kentucky Representatives that the events of to-day foreshadow an adjournment without electing a Senator. This is believed to be the Republican programme.

BALTIMORE EXPECTED A BLIZZARD.

Snow, Rain, and High Winds—A Warning to Shipping.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 11.—The great blizzard of 1888 was remembered here to-day. Almost exactly the same conditions obtained as on the 11th of March of that year, when the worst combination of the polar blast and tropical hurricane the city ever knew began.

Snow commenced to fall at 4 o'clock this morning, and by noon it was said to be the heaviest snowfall of the Winter.

When the Weather Bureau issued a bulletin predicting a hurricane and decidedly colder weather those who recalled the experiences of eight years ago shuddered. Prophet Marbury of the bureau said that the storm might not be as bad as the one eight years ago which cut Baltimore off from the outside world for days, and then again it might. It would depend on developments to-night.

The snow turned into rain this afternoon, and the streets were soon filled with deep slush. High winds added misery to the surroundings of those who ventured out of doors. In the early evening snow again began to fall, but the wind subsided, and the prospect of celebrating the blizzard anniversary with another of the same sort grew correspondingly less. All shipping is, however, warned to remain in the harbor to-night, as a continuation of the storm is expected from the South.

Harry Carpenter Shot at in the Dark.

KENSICO, N. Y., March 11.—Harry Carpenter, son of Joseph Carpenter, of this place, had a very narrow escape last night from being shot. As the family was seated in the parlor, a peculiar noise was heard, and Harry, to investigate, opened the parlor door. As he did so a gun was fired, and the charge of shot passed through a window, passed close to Harry, through the open door, and broke a window in the sitting room. It is thought that the man who shot was one of the Italians who have been at work on the new Cornell Dam. They have been committing lawless acts in the vicinity for some time.

Could Not Meet Obligations.

Harvey B. Rich sent notice to the Stock Exchange yesterday of his inability to meet his obligations. He was a specialist in tobacco. He cleared up his Exchange contracts and said his liabilities were small, and he expected to meet them soon. His office was with H. L. Hotchkiss at 35 Broad Street, with whom he was formerly in partnership. He had been a member of the Stock Exchange since March 19, 1885.

FOUR KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Train Crew Took Refuge from the Storm in a Locomotive and Only One Escaped Alive.

HAZLETON, Penn., March 11.—The boiler of a coal train engine on the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill Railroad exploded to-day between Gum Run and Derringer, killing four of the train crew and injuring severely a fifth member. Only one man escaped unhurt.

The dead:

BOYLE, MICHAEL, conductor.
CHAMBERS, JOHN, engineer.
O'DONNELL, FRANK, brakeman.
STEWART, Jonas, fireman.

William Timony was severely injured.

At the point where the explosion occurred the track runs through a lonely ravine. It was snowing heavily, and the train had come to a stop. William Tully, the flagman, went to the rear of the train, and the other five men of the crew went aboard the engine to keep warm.

Timony stepped out of the cab for a moment, and he had hardly put his foot upon the ground when the terrific shock of the explosion hurled him unconscious to the earth.

The shock shook Tully at the end of the train. When he had recovered his scattered senses he ran forward.

The engine had disappeared entirely, and half of the train of coal cars were torn and twisted as if they had been in a collision.

Tully went to Timony's aid, and, after restoring him to consciousness, assisted him to the nearest town, a mile away.

The cause of the explosion is not known. All the men killed lived at Freeland, this county.

SCHOONER MARY BATES WRECKED.

Two of Her Crew Drowned While Going Ashore in Her Small Boat—Captain Saved by Life Savers.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 11.—The schooner Mary Bates of Sag Harbor, Capt. Charles Bates, was driven ashore at Eaton's Neck, a mile and a half east of the Eaton's Neck Life Saving Station, this afternoon.

The crew consisted of a Captain and four men, two of whom were drowned. When the schooner struck, the four men started ashore in the small boat, the Captain remaining on the stranded vessel.

The men had got only a short distance from the schooner when their boat filled. Two of the men swam ashore. The other two remained in the boat and were drowned. Nothing has been seen of their bodies. The drowned men were the mate and the colored cook.

The captain was taken ashore in the breeches buoy. The crew of the life saving station called to the four men to go back after they had started out in the small boat, but they failed to hear the warning. Had they remained aboard the schooner they would have been saved by means of the breeches buoy.

The schooner left Sag Harbor yesterday morning for New-York for a load of coal. It was her first trip of the season. She lies in a dangerous position and is rapidly going to pieces.

THREE KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Carriage of Willis L. Blackman Run Down at an Unguarded Railroad Crossing Near Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 11.—While the three children of Willis L. Blackman, a prominent Board of Trade operator, were returning home in a carriage from a party last night the carriage was struck by a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad train at the crossing in Hinsdale.

The coachman, Samuel Russell, and two of the children, Carlos, eight years old, and Willis, Jr., sixteen years old, were killed. Marguerita, ten years old, the remaining child, was seriously injured, her right leg being broken and her body badly bruised.

When the carriage reached the crossing the gates were not down and there was no sign of the approaching train. Fragments of the coach were scattered fifty yards along the track. Both horses were also killed.

"CHRIS" MAGEE SUES FOR LIBEL.

The McKinley Movement Causes Hard Feelings Between Pittsburgers.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 11.—C. L. Magee of The Pittsburg Times and State Senator William Flinn entered suit to-day against The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette for criminal libel.

Mr. Flinn also made an information against The Pittsburg Press, charging criminal libel.

The information against The Gazette alleges that that paper published a false and defamatory article which stated that Magee and Flinn had entered into a deal with Mark Hanna, the Cleveland (Ohio) millionaire, to "boom" McKinley for President, and had received $150,000 for so doing.

Mr. Flinn's action against The Press is based on the publication of a cut showing that when the "X" rays were turned on his brain they disclosed a bag of money labeled "McKinley campaign fund," and some paving blocks marked "Popularity."

The time for the hearing of the cases has not been set.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION AVOIDED.

Fire in Mobile, Ala., Threatened Powder and Petroleum.

MOBILE, Ala., March 11.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the fertilizer warehouse and elevator and upper wharf cottonshed belonging to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and 3,680 bales of cotton stored in the shed awaiting shipment to Liverpool. With great difficulty the British steamship Corso, lying in the slip alongside, was moved out into the river. She had 24,000 pounds of powder and 300 barrels of petroleum on board. The British ship Van Loo, the British bark Killy, and the American schooner C. B. Hall were rescued from another slip. The Hall was slightly damaged. The loss on buildings and wharf is about $21,000, and on the cotton $75,000; covered by insurance.

The Monadnock's Successful Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—The monitor Monadnock has come in from its sea trial. It made 11½ knots, and behaved admirably. The Commander is quoted as saying: "The vessel is a perfect type of its class, and deserves to be called the pride of the navy." The machinery worked without a hitch, and the vessel proved to be a godd sea boat.

Brings a Cargo of Beet Sugar.

The Wilson Line steamship Vasco, which arrived yesterday morning from Fiume, Austria, brought a full cargo of 2,500 tons of beet sugar. This is an unusual consignment coming direct from an Austrian port, and is the outcome of the shortage of the Cuban supply consequent on the insurrection.

Modus Vivendi Licenses.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 11.—Modus vivendi licenses will be issued to United States fishing vessels again this year. The fee will be $1.50 per ton.

Seals Reported Very Plentiful.

ST. JOHN'S, March 11.—Five hundred seals were taken yesterday at Gull Island and White Bay. Seals are reported plentiful all around the Newfoundland coast.

SPARKLING ARETHUSA SPRING WATER makes no enemies, but lasting friends, for it has no equal. Try it!—Adv.

NOT A BLIZZARD, THEY SAY

Classed by the Weather Officials as a "Cyclonic Storm."

SNOW, RAIN, WIND, AND SLEET IN TURN

Temperature Kept About the Freezing Point, and a Hurricane Warning Posted—How the Ships Fared.

The storm yesterday was not a blizzard, though it came at a time that recalled the terrible blizzard of 1888. Officials of the Weather Bureau termed it a cyclonic storm, and a very big one. Blizzards cover only a narrow strip of territory. The storm yesterday covered an area of 2,400 miles diameter. It originated in the Atlantic north of the belt of calms, between the degrees of 10 and 20 north latitude. It passed over the Gulf of Mexico, and its approach was first heralded from Texas Tuesday morning. It then recurved, speeding up the coast in a northeasterly direction.

The storm was central in South Carolina at 3 o'clock in the afternoon yesterday and moving north at a rate that fixed New-York for its centre during the night. It was accompanied by heavy rains in the South, falling over a stretch of 1,500 miles of country.

The approach of the storm was marked in this vicinity by the falling of the barometer to 29.78 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Desultory snowflakes melted when they touched the ground. The temperature was 29° at 9 A. M. and at its height at 5 P. M., when it registered 34°. The mercury hovered about the freezing point most of the day, however, and the wind gradually increased from forty to sixty miles an hour, coming out of the northeast, and falling off to forty-six at 8 P. M.

Rain and snow vied with each other for mastery of the situation. One succeeded in wetting the streets, the other made the landscape white. When the conflict was strongest hail stepped in and gave a sleet complexion to the atmosphere. Then full-blown flakes bespangled the thickness, and the weather seemed to settle down for an old-fashioned snowstorm, with sleighing in prospect and plenty of work for the street-cleaning contractors. Rain

them are coal carts. A coal cart and horse can earn about $3 a day at their ordinary work, while they can make $8 carting snow at 40 cents a load."

No attempt was made last night to clean above Broome and Houston Streets, and many of the down-town streets through which the traffic is slight were untouched. Broadway below Mail Street is one of the thoroughfares which is marked in green on Mr. Tate's map of the city. That means that the street car company must clean it. Broadway, from Mail to Broome Street, was however, one of the first places attacked. The other streets in the city which are cleaned by street railway companies are Grand Street, east from the Bowery; East Forty-second Street, and Broadway from about Seventeenth to Twenty-third Street.

Certain other streets Mr. Tate marks with a red pencil, and this means that the streets so marked must be cleaned first. This class includes such streets as Nassau, Wall, John, Fulton, and Cortlandt, in the down-town district, and on these streets work was begun last night at an early hour.

The experience gained in the previous snowstorms was plainly shown last night. In Park Row and in the Bowery, the snow had been piled up for a good part of the way to Houston Street, and two gangs of carts were busy carrying it away by 10 o'clock. A gang of men had begun at Broome Street, on Broadway, and had worked down several blocks, while the men who were working in Chambers Street were about ready to start on their work up Broadway.

Mr. Tate had, he said, about 500 men at work last night, and, if he could get them, would have 1,500 by 7 o'clock this morning. His hope of having the chief down-town streets cleared by morning seemed in a fair way to be fulfilled.

The work of cleaning Lower Broadway was left to the hands of the street car company, while Mr. Tate's men were busy on the side streets. One gang was at work on Cortlandt and Liberty Streets cleaning them to the North River ferries. Others were busy in the neighborhood of John Street and Maiden Lane, while a third gang was at work around Nassau and Wall Streets, a location which, on account of the heavy traffic in the daytime and the steep grade, it is necessary to clean at night.

The Street Cleaning Department was much more prompt in doing its share of the work—the piling up of the snow by plows—and in Nassau Street, for example, the snow was ready for the shovelers by 8 o'clock, though they did not appear until late at night.

FIERCE GALE IN NEW-JERSEY.

Seas Running High, and on Land Traffic Almost Standing Still.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 11.—From Sandy Hook to Cape May the storm to-day swept in from the ocean with great fury. The wind blew a gale constantly, and snow, hail, rain, and sleet came down alternately all day, and this evening nature settled down to a blinding snowstorm. The sea was rough, and the waves dashed high on the beaches.

From all parts of the State reports received are the same. The snow is falling in great quantities, and in the northern parts it resembled the conditions accompanying the great blizzard of 1888.

Through Morris and Warren Counties the towns report the roads drifted full in all cuts and the railroads almost stalled. Trains on all roads through the northwestern parts were three hours late by 10 o'clock. The cuts in the railroads are filling up, and some of the roads may have to be abandoned before morning.

Several stages which left Belvidere yesterday evening had not reached their destinations hours after they should have arrived, and it is supposed the occupants of them have sought shelter in farm houses. The railroad companies ordered out their snow plows and set them to work keeping the tracks clear. The trolley lines in Newark were delayed, and in some cases almost tied up in the country surrounding the city.

At Long Branch the wind is blowing a steady gale from the northeast.

WRECKS IN VINEYARD SOUND.

Four-Master Supposed to be Jonathan Bourne—Signals Off Gloucester.

BOSTON, March 11.—Two vessels are reported wrecked in Vineyard Sound. One, a four-master, the mate of the Pollock Rip Lightship thinks, is the Jonathan Bourne of Harwich, Mass. The Bourne, under command of Capt. Rose, sailed from Portland, Me., March 2 for New-York, with a cargo of about 1,150 tons of ice.

The fact that nothing has been heard of the Bourne since she left Portland strengthens the belief that she is the ill-fated craft. The Bourne carried a crew of ten men. Her commander, Capt. Rose, it is thought, lived in Baltimore. She is of 675 tons net register, and is owned principally by H. M. Berry of Harwich.

Whatever vessel it is, there is no hope that the crew escaped. Vessels which were anchored on the shoals at the time of the disaster have all arrived, and bring no identity of the other wreck, which was seen off Pollock Rip, bottom up, yesterday.

Capt. Studley of the three-masted schooner Harry Messer, which arrived this afternoon from Baltimore with coal, reports that at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, about one and one-half miles to the southward of Pollock Rip Lightship, she passed within three-quarters of a mile of a large derelict lying east and west. The vessel's decks appeared to be gone, and her timbers projected out of water.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 11.—It is thought that a vessel is ashore on Salt Island, which is westward of Thatchers, as signal rockets are being sent up. There is no communication with the island, which is exposed to the full fury of the sea.

Snow and Wind up the State.

SARATOGA, N. Y., March 11.—The severest snow and wind storm of the Winter season has roared throughout the Adirondack region and Northeastern New-York since the middle of the afternoon.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 11.—A terrible snow and wind storm is in progress. The wind is drifting the snow badly. Railroad trains are all late, and nearly all are using extra locomotives.

New-London a Place of Refuge.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., March 11.—The worst storm in years struck here this afternoon and a northeast gale is prevailing to-night. Five tugs and a dozen barges put in to escape the fury of the dense storm of snow, hail, and rain. All vessels in port have taken precautions to prevent dragging their anchors.

Drifting Snow in Brattleboro.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 11.—A heavy northeast snowstorm has prevailed here since noon to-day. Several inches of snow have fallen and a strong wind is piling it into drifts to-night, which will be likely to interfere with travel. The storm is the severest of the Winter, and reminds one of the great blizzard of 1888.

MANY GAINS FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Results of the Elections in the New-Jersey Townships.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The Republicans captured every office in Princeton yesterday. In Red Bank the Democrats and Republicans divided the four places. In Long Branch the Democrats took all but one of the offices.

In Sea Isle City the entire reform ticket was successful. Bridgeton Republicans failed to elect one of their candidates. In Moorestown, which is usually strongly Republican, the Democrats took two offices.

The Democrats of Cape May made a gain of three Freeholders, reducing the Republican majority to six. The Democrats in Summit elected a Freeholder and a Township Clerk. The Republicans won in Springfield. The Board of Freeholders of Sussex County will remain Democratic. Rutherford is Republican.

The completed returns in Monmouth County give a gain of two Democratic Freeholders, and the board now stands thirteen Democrats and three Republicans. The Republicans have lost Manalapan, Middletown, and Eatontown, but gained one Freeholder in Wall.

Politics was forgotten in Toms River Tuesday in the fight between the farmers and the lot owners. The latter won, thus securing the erection of a water plant and the granting of a franchise to a company which seeks to furnish a supply.

The election in Bordentown resulted in the Democrats naming the Town Clerk and the Republicans the Freeholder. The Republicans secured the minor offices.

"Group 8" Meets and Dines.

The members of Group 8 of the New-York State Bankers' Association met in the Montauk Club, Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, last night. Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold presided.

After the business meeting a dinner was eaten, at the conclusion of which ex-Senator Griswold delivered a short address.

THE SENATE DISCREDITED

Its Haste on the Cuban Matter Disapproved in All Quarters.

SENATOR HOAR SCORES SHERMAN

The Action of the Foreign Affairs Committee Shown to Have Been Unwise and Ill Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Whatever action the Senate may now take on the Cuban question, it is apparent, even to the Senate, that it has discredited itself and the country by its haste. To the Executive alone belongs the responsibility of dealing with the question of belligerency for the Cubans and collateral subjects, and the impudent and, perhaps, malevolent interference of the Congress has had exactly the reverse effect of that intended by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hitt, and the other extremists.

Strong as was the speech of Mr. Hale, its impressiveness will not be so deep as that of the deliverance of Mr. Hoar today on the same subject. A more searching arraignment of the Committee on Foreign Relations, the supposed guardian of Senatorial dignity, has never been heard in the chamber. That committee now stands revealed as animated by cheap political considerations rather than a desire to maintain the traditions of the country, and its Chairman, Mr. Sherman, has been subjected to the mortification of hearing one of his venerable associates, whose standing before the country is of the highest, charge him with conducting the Cuban question with an eye principally to its effect upon the approaching Presidential election. Mr. Hoar regards the question from the standpoint of a statesman rather than that of a politician. In his opinion, politics should be kept in the background in matters affecting the National honor. What he said yesterday about the folly of Congress undertaking to usurp the functions of the Executive was repeated to-day with renewed force.

Although the Senate may decide to follow the lead of Mr. Sherman, whose course now is dictated by offended pride rather than by common sense, it is certain that it cannot escape condemnation for its impolitic and harmful attitude.

The speech of Mr. Hoar was based on the resolution he offered two days ago, referring the Cuban question to the Committee on Foreign Relations, with instructions to canvass the entire subject, and report to the Senate not later than April 6. The denunciation of this resolution yesterday by Mr. Sherman afforded sufficient evidence that it would prove to be a stirring topic, and the Senate galleries were filled this morning, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the diplomatic gallery again presenting an array of persons occupying positions of greater or less importance in the world of diplomacy. Mr. Hoar secured the floor at an early hour, and at once began his expected castigation of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman occupies the seat to the right of that of the Massachusetts Senator, and he was on hand when the opening shot was fired. At first he did not appear to mind the shafts of his colleague, but presently he began to fidget in his seat, and finally, after an exceptionally hard thrust, he retired to the smoking room, lighted a cigar, and paced up and down in plain view of the opposite gallery. Mr. Hoar kept watch on him and reserved some of his most telling shots, which he fired point blank when the tall Ohioan had resumed his place beside him.

It did not help Mr. Sherman that Mr. Hoar interjected into his speech at short intervals the statement that he had the profoundest respect ordinarily for the Senator, for each remark of this nature was followed by another calculated to direct attention afresh to the gigantic error committed by Mr. Sherman and his committee.

One of the strongest points raised by Mr. Hoar was that the committee had failed to accompany its recommendation as to the conference report by any report designed to give the Senate and the country an insight into the grave questions involved.

As he proceeded, the Senator became intensely impressive. He marched up and down the space adjoining his seat, now shaking his hand menacingly at Mr. Sherman, whose flushed face attested to his mental agitation, now moving his right hand up and down as if he had hold of a churn handle, and then swaying backward and forward as the gave expression to some particularly strong thought. There was no effort made to interrupt him. He was too much in earnest and his blows too straight from the shoulder to warrant any of the men who came within the scope of his denunciation in trying to stem the tide of his indignation. The tributes he paid to the President and to Secretary Olney served to make more conspicuous the blunder committed by the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Senate majority.

Mr. Hoar is a partisan, and it is unusual for him to praise those of opposite political faith. The willingness of the Congress to assume the Executive function in State affairs formed a chapter by itself in his speech and was thoroughly relished by the sane members of the body. Representative Boutelle of Maine sat close to Mr. Hoar and looked happy.

It is expected that an effort will be made to-morrow by Mr. Sherman to have the report of the conference committee favoring the House substitute Cuban resolutions made the unfinished business of the Senate, so that a vote may be had at the earliest possible moment. Mr. Sherman's combativeness has been aroused by the criticisms of his action, and he may be expected to exhaust every means at his command to secure the adoption of the report. Several Senators said this evening that they expected to see the report adopted, but by a largely reduced vote.

SENATOR HOAR'S SPEECH.

The Action of His Colleagues Declared to Have Been Ill Considered.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—During the morning business in the Senate a joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Allen, (Pop., Neb.,) and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, authorizing and requesting the President of the United States to cause a thorough and rigid investigation to be made into the manner in which war between Spain and the belligerents in Cuba is being conducted; whether in accordance with the established rules of civilized warfare, and whether unusual and exceptional cruelties, barbarities, and atrocities are being, and have been, perpetrated by either party toward the other, and particularly toward non-combatants.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) to postpone until Monday, April 6, the conference report on the Cuban resolutions, was laid before the Senate, and Mr. Hoar addressed the Senate in support of it.

He did not suppose, he said, that at his time of life it was necessary for him to proclaim his sympathy with any people struggling against oppression. He had authorized his colleague some weeks ago to pair him in favor of Senator Cameron's resolution asking the President to use his good offices with Spain for the recognition of Cuban independence. For that resolution he stood to-day, and was prepared to defend it if necessary.

He described the evil influence of intermeddling champions of various countries and causes, by whom hostile feelings were excited between peoples against each other, and he characterized their "jingo" talk as querulous, strident, grasshopper chirpings. Such utterances, he said, did nothing but mischief. He did not mean to apply these observations to the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He meant no disrespect to the Senator from Ohio or his committee. He sometimes differed from that Senator, but always with respect. He had said yesterday that the Senator from Ohio must have been experimenting with the X rays when the undertook to penetrate his (Mr. Hoar's) brain and declare his motive before he had declared it himself. He must have been right in that, for he understood that X rays had a great tendency to increase warmth in the upper part of the head.

It was to be lamented, he said, that the youth of the Spanish universities had been so excited as to offer indignities to the American flag and that the Minister from Spain, a gentleman of great accomplishments, and the representative of a friendly power, was stung into breaking over diplomatic propriety and making an appeal, in an irregular way, to the people of the United States.

Mr. Hoar spoke, in that connection, of Spain as the ally and friend of the American Colonies in the War of Independence, and as having exercised a potent influence in preventing armed intervention by France and Great Britain in the late civil war. The Senate, Mr. Hoar declared, must do its duty with courage and firmness. Whatever the Senate did should be done in a calm, quiet, dignified spirit, as befitted the action of a great people. It ought to imitate, not the excitement of mobs; it ought to indulge, not in the impassioned eloquence of orators, and not in the stimulant appeals to love of liberty or to any other public passion, good or bad. This was a time and an occasion for the judicial faculty.

Mr. Hoar turned to criticise Senators Sherman and Morgan for their utterances on the Cuban question, and particularly to point out the fact that the Committee on Foreign Relations had no facts before it—nothing but the brief of a counsel for the Cuban insurgents, and said that what he was pleading for was a little gravity and a little deliberation.

At various points in the speech Senators Sherman and Morgan were goaded into rather angry responses, but, on the whole, the debate went on with but small manifestations of asperity. Mr. Hoar was very sarcastic about the documents on which the Committee on Foreign Relations relied for its report, particularly the brief of the Cuban agent and counsel, some Consular reports, a statement by some Spanish writer who had been quoted by Mr. Morgan, and whose name Mr. Hoar pronounced as Jesu Revecaba, and the paragraph in the American Cyclopedia asserting that in the last Cuban war 45,000 prisoners of war had been put to death by the Spaniards. He ridiculed all those statements, and said that if the Committee on Claims brought in a bill to pay a poor widow $100 with no better reasons than the Committee on Foreign Relations gave for the concurrent resolutions, the bill would be recommitted, with instructions to the committee to report the facts.

He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read writings of Prof. Wolsey, Richard A. Dana, and other writers on jurisprudence to show that there was no justification for a recognition of Cuban belligerency.

His honorable friend from Ohio, (Mr. Sherman,) Mr. Hoar said, would go down in history by the side of the very greatest of the great men of the civil war time. He would stand by the side of Lincoln, Grant, Fish, Seward, and his own illustrious brother, men to whom God in His providence and bounty had committed the great task of saving the life of the great Republic when it was in peril, and saving the vast hope of human liberty on the face of the earth. He trusted that his honorable friend would wash off as with a wet sponge the record he had made in this Cuban matter, and recede from his position. He hoped that his friend would prefer to go down in history by the side of those great men rather than even in the delightful company of his friend from Alabama, Mr. Morgan. [Laughter.]

The concurrent resolution not only wiped out from international law and from the pages of American jurisprudence the great doctrine of neutrality, but it did so timidly, hesitatingly, ineffectively. His honorable friends of the Committee on Foreign Relations shrunk—he would not say flinched—from sending their declaration of belligerency where it could alone have any political effect. That utterance would accomplish all the mischief it was capable of, but none of the effects which it appeared to aim at. It was not the act of the American people. It was not binding upon any single American citizen. It was not binding upon the President. It was not binding on either house of Congress. It meant nothing. It had no power. The President of the United States could alone give it life, vigor, potency, and authority. And when the Committee on Foreign Relations wrote the word "concurrent" at the head of it, it wrote these words: "It is distinctly to be understood that this is a Pickwickian resolution."

As to the circumstantial evidence which the Committee on Foreign Relations claimed to have, it reminded him of the charge of a magistrate to a jury in a case in East Cambridge, Mass., where there is a navy yard. It was a case of circumstantial evidence, and the judge said:

Gentlemen of the jury, circumstantial evidence is where a fact that is known proves a fact that is not known. If you see great activity in the navy yard over there to-morrow, it is not a proof that war is approaching, but that an election is approaching.

"And so," said Mr. Hoar, "the extraordinary excitement shown by the Senator from Ohio in this matter is not a proof of any great disturbance in our foreign relations, but that there is a Presidential election at hand."

There was nothing in the concurrent resolution, he said, but a snare and a delusion, both to the Cuban insurgents and to those of the American people who sympathized with them. "Is not that so, my honorable friend from Ohio?" Mr. Hoar asked, addressing Mr. Sherman individually. "Do you doubt that legal proposition?"

Mr. Sherman's responses to these two interrogatories—fired off suddenly and at short range—was confined to a shake of the head expressing dissent. Mr. Hoar went on:

There is but one organ of this country with foreign countries. That is the Executive. It is for him to appoint and receive Ambassadors. And it is for him to determine the question of the recognition of belligerency. Neither the pulpit nor the press, nor the two houses of Congress, nor anybody else has any authority over this matter unless the President concurs. These resolutions are only the opinion of certain very respectable gentlemen, in a very excited frame of mind.

As to the action of Congress in the Venezuelan matter, Mr. Hoar thought it was quite proper to back up the President in his diplomatic negotiations on that subject; and he spoke of Secretary of State Olney as "a good, square, honest, clear-headed Massachusetts Yankee," whom he was willing to trust with the diplomacy of the Government.

Referring to the assertion that President Cleveland's message to Congress on the Venezuelan question contained a menace of war with England, Mr. Hoar remarked that England did not seem to understand it so. Mr. Cleveland had spoken out in the face of the civilized world, in the rightful exercise of his authority; and to condemn him for it would have been to humiliate and condemn America in the face of the nations of the world. There was no danger of war with England, Mr. Hoar exclaimed. England did not want to go to war with the United States, and the United States did not want to go war with England.

Mr. Hoar told the anecdote of the great Napoleon walking in the gardens of Versailles with a lady of his Court, when a workman came along with a heavy burden on his shoulders. The haughty beauty kept the narrow path, lest she should soil her dainty shoes. "Madame," said the Emperor, "respect the burden," and so, when the Venezuelan controversy with Great Britain was going on he felt—although politically opposed to Mr. Cleveland—that he should "respect the burden."

As it was now within a few minutes of 2 o'clock, when the morning hour would expire, and when the Hoar resolutions would go to the calendar, unanimous consent was asked by Mr. Aldrich, (Rep., R. I.,) that the resolution retain its place in the morning hour; but objection was made by Mr. Morgan, (Dem., Ala.,) and the resolution went to the calendar. In the meantime Senators Platt, (Rep., Conn.,) Stewart, (Pop., Nev.,) and others had signified a desire to speak upon it.

INSURGENTS DESTROY TOWNS.

Walter Grant Dygart Imprisoned at Cuines as a Rebel Leader.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

HAVANA, March 11.—Bands of insurgents under the leaders Oliva and Hernandez are reported to have had an engagement which lasted five hours with Spanish troops at Monteguelo, near Mantua, in the Western Province. The battle resulted in the defeat of the rebels. The Government troops are said to have had five wounded, while the rebels lost sixteen killed. The town of Monteguelo was completely destroyed by a fire started by the insurgents.

The towns of Macagua, in the Province of Matanzas, and Piloita, in the Western Province, were attacked also and partially burned.

The American citizen Walter Grant Dygart, regarding whose arrest and imprisonment United States Consul General Williams requested the authorities to make a report, has been confined in the jail at Cuines for about three weeks. He is accused of being "El Inglesito," one of the insurgent leaders.

Rich, Red Blood

Is absolutely essential to health. It is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics" and opiate compounds. They have temporary sleeping effects, but do not CURE. To have pure blood and good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever made.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 25 cents.

FILIBUSTERS READY TO START.

The Reported Plans of Cubans Who Will Sail from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—Although the report that another big filibustering expedition is ready to start for Cuba could not be confirmed here to-day, enough was gathered from different sources to put the rumor on a solid foundation.

It is said that the steamer which will take the expedition is ready to sail at any moment, and it is possible that the men and the arms and ammunition, which will form the vessel's cargo are waiting for the ship at some point on the New-Jersey coast. When the steamer arrives off this point, it is said, she will probably lay to outside the three-mile limit, and the men and arms will be taken aboard in boats.

If it had been planned that the expedition should start to-night, as rumored, it is likely that the prevailing gale may delay the departure. On one point only would the local Cuban leaders talk.

They assert positively that Gen. Calixto Garcia will head no more expeditions. While crediting Gen. Garcia with all patriotism and loyalty to the Cuban cause, they say he is not circumspect enough and that he was mainly responsible for the failure of the expeditions that came to grief under his leadership.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.—The alleged filibuster steamer Commodore remained in the harbor all day, fearing to put out to sea on account of the heavy gales. She is a very small steamer, and she would have had a very rough time of it outside. Her officers and crew remained aboard of her all day. She has a pilot and will go out as soon as the weather improves—possibly early to-morrow morning.

KEY WEST, March 11.—The revenue cutter McLane, Capt. Hand, sailed this morning with orders to intercept a filibustering expedition which sailed from Philadelphia March 7. It is said the expedition will take men who are awaiting it on Sandy Key, near Cape Sable.

DANA ON THE CUBAN SITUATION.

Spain's Army Doomed to Disease and Weyler Inferior to Campos.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 11.—Charles A. Dana, editor of The New-York Sun, who lectured last night here, was entertained to-day by Prof. Marsh of Yale and Judge Lynde Harrison. He left this afternoon. He said in an interview on the Cuban situation:

"I regard it as favorable to the Cubans. Spain is about at the end of its resources. It cannot send over another army. This one is to succumb to fever and disease. The Cubans are in possession of the larger part of the island. From a military standpoint, Weyler is not as good a General as his predecessor, Martinez Campos."

Sale of Cuban Bonds.

An unnamed owner of $50,000 in bonds of "La République de Cuba" tried the market for them yesterday by offering them at auction through Adrian H. Muller & Son. The bonds provide that interest shall be paid when the rights of belligerents are granted by the United States. Some one at the auction thought there was a good gambling chance on such conditions, and bid $50 for the lot. That price captured the bonds.

ANOTHER POLICE JUSTICE PROBABLE.

The Andrews Bill Advanced in the Assembly Despite Opposition.

ALBANY, March 11.—When the H. T. Andrews bill for an additional Police Justice in New-York City came up on second reading in the House to-day, Mr. Butts moved to strike out the enacting clause. Both Mr. Andrews and Mr. Austin spoke in favor of the bill. It was necessary, they said, where the heavy criminal business in police courts made it almost compulsory upon the Legislature to increase the number of Justices.

An attack upon the bill was made by Mr. Butts. The bill, he said, gave the Republicans more patronage in the metropolis. The business of the courts could easily be done now, and the appointment of an additional Justice was unnecessary. The Democrats had managed all right with the present number of Justices.

Mr. Finn did not wish to oppose the bill, he said, because it provided for more offices, which Tammany Hall would soon get. The bill, as first introduced, provided for three additional Justices.

Mr. O'Grady came to the support of the bill. It was unnecessary for much further argument upon the measure, he said. It was a fair, concise proposition, and would pass the House and become a law, as it should. True, it provided for an additional Police Justice, but the Republicans were not doing business in New-York City upon a Tammany Hall basis.

The time had gone by, now that there were Republican Justices in New-York City, for the adjournment of cases which never came to trial or for charges of bribery and corruption against the Justices. The people had passed upon the work of the Tammany Hall Justices, and they had been abolished. Corruption and crime among the present Justices were unknown.

Mr. Butts demanded that Mr. O'Grady name one crime or one example of corruption among the old Tammany Hall Justices.

"Life is too short," retorted Mr. O'Grady, "to enumerate all the cases against the Tammany Hall Justices. They had been publicly tried and condemned—"

Mr. Trainor jumped from his seat, and without obtaining recognition from the Chair, cried: "It is not alone against Tammany that charges are made. One of the Justices who has been discovered in crime is a Republican, and a Republican from up the State, too."

"We repudiate him; we do not want him," Mr. O'Grady said.

The Chair rapped for order, but Mr. Trainor paid no attention, and cried to Mr. O'Grady a challenge that he name one Tammany Hall Justice who had been found to be dishonest.

Mr. O'Grady declared that many charges against the Tammany Hall Justices could be made, but that enough time had been wasted. He moved that the bill be ordered to a third reading, and the motion was carried.

WANTS HIS $2,500 RESTORED TO HIM.

How Capt. Regan Was Deceived by a Trusted Commissary Sergeant.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, stationed at Madison Barracks, New-York, is seeking the restitution of about $2,500, which represents the value of subsistence stores lost while he was acting Subsistence Officer at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, in 1885. It is generally agreed that Capt. Regan, then a Lieutenant, was the victim of a trusted Commissary Sergeant who had been long in the army and whose reputation was of the best.

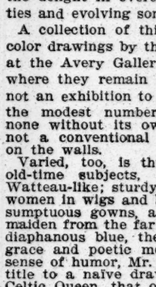
Regan was Regimental Quartermaster, in addition to his duties as a subsistence officer, and while so engaged and awaiting the arrival of a new Commissary Sergeant he was sent to a post 300 miles distant to act as Judge Advocate of a court-martial. While on this errand the Sergeant deserted, leaving the shortage, for which Regan became responsible. The War Department authorities believed that Regan had too much confidence in the Sergeant and did not give the close personal supervision to the details of his duty necessary to his own protection and the protection of the interests of the United States. The department has steadily refused to take action, and has continued to hold Regan liable for the loss.

Secretary Lamont adheres to the view of his predecessors. The present head of the Subsistence Corps, in an official comment on the case, says that Regan can show his reputation to be excellent, and that while he has suffered loss no approach to criminal negligence has been alleged. The Senate Military Committee has acted favorably on the bill.

New-Jersey's Anti-Trust Bill.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—In the House today, Mr. Allen moved that the Committee on Municipal Corporations be relieved of further consideration of the bill preventing the formation of trusts. Mr. Allen said that he desired to impute no improper motives to the committee, but the time for final adjournment was speedily approaching, and the bill should come out of the committee. The motion was voted down.

DIABETES



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A NATURAL MEDICINAL SPRING WATER.

Read the following from FRANK S. JONES, of Camden, N. J. "I have been troubled for years with Diabetes, its insatiable thirst and frequent voiding of urine and obtained no relief until I heard of your R. B. L. Water and used it. One jug full dissipated the thirst and six entirely cured me. I have had no return of the symptoms."

Water delivered free in New England, New York and New Jersey.
Medical examination and advice and circulars free.
THE EASTERN R. B. L. CO.,
159 W. 23d St., New York.

Other New-York City Depots: J. Jungmann, 61st St. and 3d Av.; Hudnut's, 205 Broadway; Long Acre Pharmacy, B'way and 43d St., and A. Ammon, 440 Columbus Av.

PASTEL WORK BY E. A. ABBEY.

It is difficult to write in measured terms about any of the recent work by Edwin A. Abbey, and it is still more arduous to adequately describe the fresh, delightful charm of the efforts that come with such apparent spontaneousness from his brush or pencil. So is one moved to enthusiasm, and such is the subtle power of fascination he exercises, that to comprehend his gifts, one must stand before the drawing and personally partake of its spirit, motive, and individuality.

Mr. Abbey is like no one; therefore, comparisons, invariably unsatisfactory, are unavailing. To describe his pictures, as a rule, would be like trying to convey the delightful charm of youthful exuberance, of fresh, active boyhood, bubbling over with life, animation, and the joy of simple existence. There are verve, dash, brilliancy, earnestness, all combined with naturalness, and no thought of self, of methods, means, or anything, save the momentary pleasure of the subject, the interest stimulated by the delight in overcoming present difficulties and evolving something new.

A collection of thirty pastel and water-color drawings by the man are now shown at the Avery Galleries, 368 Fifth Avenue, where they remain until March 21. It is not an exhibition to be missed, for, among the modest number of works, there is none without its own attractiveness, and not a conventional or commonplace idea on the walls.

Varied, too, is the assortment: quaint, old-time subjects, dainty shepherdesses, Watteau-like; sturdy early English men and women in wigs and brocades; Venetians in sumptuous gowns, and, indeed, a dancing maiden from the far East, loosely robed in diaphanous blue, the very embodiment of grace and poetic motion. With his keen sense of humor, Mr. Abbey has given as a title to a naive drawing of a presumably Celtic Queen that of "An Irish Lady."

But all is grist that comes to Mr. Abbey's artistic mill. Mo'yen Âge garb, with its decorative and stately stiffness; mythological figures, telling in no uncertain way some weird tale or legend; people fed on the roast beef of old England just stepping out of—or into—Sheridan's comedies, or the modern village lassie from his beloved Broadway; all are easy game for his clever hand, and may be found here in interesting array, dashed in impetuously, with genuine artistic appreciation of all their subtleties and with comprehensive grasp.

Here life seems one pleasant artistic joke, in the telling of which the painter has taken us into his most intimate confidence, at once a privilege and a delight. We enjoy with him all these bons mots, quirps, and witticisms the better by reason of never lacking savor, of never being dull, or hackneyed, or tiresome, inspiring always interest and animation, and holding our most careful attention to the end.

There is a simple figure of a woman in white robes, called "Beatrice." No more description is possible, for therein is the whole story. Yet such is the power of the man that he invests the white tones with a delicacy quite his own, and the maiden, under his deft touch, becomes the most alluring, dainty specimen of her sex, fascinating in her sweet femininity, ideal in her tender young womanhood. "A Shepherdess"—there are several of them here, but this one is in white and holds a crook—is such a postic vision from a Dresden china vase as one might weave out in fancy, but never seem to realize; and the "Phyllis" by a tree is simply a poem. Less fragile, more sensuous, are the fleshlier Italians, splendid physical specimens of their sex, in rich red gowns, with patrician faces, grace of manner, and elegance in every pose.

A scene from "The Two Noble Kinsmen" enables one to see how quickly the artist can turn to the more serious efforts of composition. Here he has grouped a number of figures, worked out a delightful color scheme, and, as usual, with no appearance of labor or difficulty. A veritable necromancer is this new associate of the Royal Academy, who, by the way—it seems absurd to have to add—has yet to receive recognition from the official art organization of his own country. His touch is magic, and seems to transform the most trivial things into the beautiful, and make of trifles attractive, artistic records worthy of preservation.

Half a dozen of the drawings have been inspired by scenes from "The Rivals." There are Sir Anthony Absolute, Bob Acres, and David, Lydia Languish, Sir Lucius O'Trigger, and the immortal Mrs. Malaprop. Though there has been already given ample evidence of Mr. Abbey's delicate appreciation of the dramatist's wit in black and white illustrations, made some time ago, be sure the pastel work, with its free touch and additional charm of color, loses nothing. The vein of comedy is irresistible, wholesome, and spontaneous.

It is a pleasure to write of the work and difficult to know quite when to stop. It may be said in conclusion that less pen work and more application to color have given Mr. Abbey already a touch in which there is evinced greater freedom, but the years of toil at careful, thoughtful detail of line and severe draughtsmanship are evident and tell forcibly in unmistakable certainty of knowledge underlying his lightest touch. The labor has not been in vain.

A SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

Joseph Justus and Julia Illig Are Married at Cooper Union.

Cooper Union was well filled last evening by persons desirous of witnessing the ceremony of the Salvation Army that was to make Joseph Justus and Julia Illig, two of its soldiers, man and wife.

Near the centre of the platform were the bride and bridegroom, both dressed in the full uniform of the army, the bride wearing, in addition, a white linen scarf over the right shoulder. Back of them were Brig. Richard Evans, who was to perform the ceremony, and the Central Staff. The full Salvation Army Headquarters Band was also present.

The ceremonies began with the singing of a number of army songs by the audience. Brig. Evans called Mr. Justus and Miss Illig to the centre of the platform and had them join hands. He read the first line of the marriage ceremony, which is not unlike that of many of the Protestant churches. First, the bridegroom and then the bride repeated aloud the sentence as read by Brig. Evans, until each had repeated the full ceremony.

After the final words had been pronounced, a large number of Salvation Army friends of the couple, seated immediately in front of the platform, sent a shower of rice over the heads of the newly wedded couple. The regular Salvation Army singing, firing off "volleys," and congratulations closed the ceremony.

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

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1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GEN. GARCIA INDICTED

To be Tried for Violation of Neutrality Laws.

OTHER CUBAN PATRIOTS ALSO HELD

Their Bail Increased—Spanish Agents Closely Watching the Steamer Bermuda.

Cubans and Cuban sympathizers were surprised yesterday when they learned that the Federal Grand Jury had indicted Gen. Calixto Garcia, Benjamin G. Guerra, Bernardo J. Bueno, Capt. Samuel Hughes, Capt. John Brabazon, and John D. Hart for violation of the neutrality laws.

These men, who were arrested when the steamer Bermuda was seized on Feb. 24 with war materials on board, were surprised also, for they had expected no indictments. The Bermuda was recently released, but the material found on board, which was supposed to be for the Cuban insurgents, is still held by the Government.

When the prisoners appeared for a hearing before United States Commissioner Shields they were told that they must appear before United States Circuit Judge Benedict. When they reached the court-room they were informed of their indictment.

The defendants were represented by Col. Emmett Olcott and William M. Ivins. The latter entered a plea of not guilty for them, but reserved the right to move that the indictments be quashed. All the defendants except Treasurer Guerra of the Cuban Junta were in court. After some argument their bail bonds were raised from $1,500 to $2,500. New bonds were given, the Junta being practically the guarantor in each case.

Three witnesses before the Grand Jury were also held in bonds of $500 each. They were Thomas Nelson, chief engineer; James Howden, assistant engineer, and C. C. Taylor, steward of the Bermuda. Bail was given for them by the owners of the vessel, and they were released.

The trial was set for March 23. Mr. Olcott asked for an earlier date, but he was informed that there are a number of men in jail whose cases must first be heard.

A close watch is being kept by Spanish agents on the Bermuda, for they believe the steamer is to sail in a short time for Cuba with arms and other aid for the insurgents. The steamer is still lying in the harbor, with little life about her, and few evidences of any intention of speeding away.

Ten members of the Bermuda crew yesterday morning hailed the tug E. M. Timmins, which was passing, and asked to be taken off. They said they were certain the ship was about to engage in another Cuban filibustering expedition, and that they did not care to take part in it. They were landed on one of the lower piers in the East River.

Two of the men appeared before Commissioner Shields late in the afternoon and wanted to be told how they could collect their pay. They said they felt sure that a cargo of arms and ammunition and plenty of men would be shipped in a few days, and that the Bermuda would then go to Cuba.

The Cubans here lost no time in filling the places of the deserters. Six more men were taken out in a tug from Pier 4 East River soon after 6 o'clock P. M. and were put on board the ship.

Cubans in the city are very reticent about the Bermuda, but they indicate that the Bermuda will not make an effort to leave port for several days.

DIRECT FROM THE CUBAN ARMY.

Col. F. O. Perez Tells of the Prospects of the Insurgents.

Homage was paid yesterday by Cubans in this city to Col. Frederico O. Perez, Chief of Staff of Gen. Maceo, who has been sent to this country on a secret mission. He arrived here Tuesday and will return to Cuba very soon.

"When I left Cuba," Col. Perez said yesterday, "Gen. Gomez and Gen. Maceo were very well satisfied with the conditions existing, and hoped to be able to do something more decisive in the near future. The raid through the central provinces has brought good results. The Cubans have gained arms, ammunition, and men. Many Spanish volunteers have taken the field with them. In the eastern part of the island over 1,000 Spanish regulars have deserted to the Cubans.

"Since I left the army there has been a reorganization and some changes. Maceo and Gomez were about to unite their forces again to make a new movement. They now have an army of about 25,000 men in the central provinces. The Cubans have throughout the island about 60,000 armed men, and about 40,000 partially armed. Of the armed men about one-third are cavalrymen, who have plenty of good horses. The Spanish mounted infantrymen are no match for them. Many of the Spaniards are not able to ride, and when they charge they cling with both hands to the pommels of their saddles, and do not control their horses. They cut a sorry figure.

"Since Gen. Weyler took control the Spaniards have done nothing. They have a great many flying columns in the field, but these flying columns are always with the rear

TO AMEND THE TARIFF LAW

A Bill That Will Change the Administrative Features.

ORDERED REPORTED TO THE HOUSE

Some of the Changes Which the Ways and Means Committee Proposes to Make in the Present Law.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The House Committee on Ways and Means to-day ordered Mr. Payne of New-York to report favorably to the House a bill prepared by the committee amending the administrative features of the present tariff law.

An important amendment is one suggested by Assistant Secretary Hamlin, which requires exporters to satisfy Consular officers of the true value of goods desired to be shipped. Consular officers are given authority to refuse to certify to invoices unless the required oath is given, and no merchandise exported from that country or Consular district to the United States is to be delivered on entry until the required oath has been certified to by the Consular officer. Another important provision prohibits any person holding a license as a customs broker from administering oaths. This is intended to stop the practice of allowing importers the privilege of making oaths before their own brokers.

The present regulation regarding the assessment of additional duty for fraudulent entries is amended to read as follows:

And if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof, shall exceed the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry, but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall be limited to 100 per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted nor payment thereof in any way avoided, except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of the exportation of the merchandise, and shall not be subjected to the benefit of drawback.

Provided that if such appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 50 per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the Collector of Customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violations of the customs laws; and in any legal proceedings which may arise from such seizure, such undervaluation to be shown by the appraisement shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence.

The present law is changed so as to prevent any general appraiser who acted originally in a case from being one of the board to decide the case.

In order to reduce the number of protests and relieve the courts of cases, a protest fee of $2 is provided for.

In order to facilitate the Board of Appraisers in determining values, it is provided "that it shall be lawful for appraising officers in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, after deducting estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other actual and necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any had been paid, not exceeding 6 per centum."

Section 15 of the present law is entirely stricken out, and the following section proposed by ex-Secretary Fairchild is substituted:

That if the owner, importer, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector, or the Secretary of the Treasury shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as hereinbefore provided, as to the construction of the law respecting the classification of such merchandise, and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, they or either of them may within thirty days next after such decision, and not afterward, apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States within the district in which the matter arises for a review of the questions of the law only involved in such decision.

Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the Clerk of said Court of Appeals a concise statement of the errors of the law complained of, and a copy of such statement shall be served upon the Collector, or on the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the said court, or any Judge thereof, shall order the Board of General Appraisers to return to the said Court of Appeals the record, which shall consist of the invoice and the papers and exhibits connected therewith originally transmitted by the Collector to the said board, together with their findings of fact in the case, with their decision thereon. The Board of General Appraisers shall not return to said court any of the evidence taken by or before them in the case. The findings of fact returned as aforesaid shall be conclusive as to all questions of fact arising in the case upon all parties and upon said Court of Appeals; but said court, if it deems the findings of fact returned by the Board of General Appraisers insufficient to enable the court to determine the correctness of the decision of the said Board of General Appraisers upon the questions of law involved in respect to classification and rate of duty, may submit such question or questions to said Board to be returned to the Board of General Appraisers, and require a further finding or findings of fact thereon, and the said Board of General Appraisers shall forthwith, on receiving an order from the said court for further findings of fact on questions submitted to them by the said court as hereinbefore provided, proceed to determine such questions and return their findings of fact thereon to the said Circuit Court of Appeals.

The aforesaid returns shall constitute the record and case upon which said Circuit Court of Appeals shall give priority to, and proceed to hear and determine the questions of law only involved in such decision of said Board of General Appraisers respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification. The decision of the said court shall be final, and the proper Collector, or person acting as such, shall liquidate the entry accordingly. Provided, however, that in such cases the said Circuit Court of Appeals shall have the same power to certify questions of law to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the said Supreme Court of the United States shall have the same powers to take control of such cases by certiorari or otherwise after they have been brought into the said Circuit Court of Appeals that are now conferred by law upon said courts or any of them in respect to subjects within the appellant jurisdiction of said Circuit Court of Appeals.

All final judgments, when in favor of the importer, shall be satisfied and paid by the Secretary of the Treasury from the permanent indefinite appropriation provided for in Section 21 of this act. For the purpose of this act the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States shall have jurisdiction and authority to audit and adjudicate in the cases so presented, and shall be deemed always open, and said courts respectively may establish and from time to time alter rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith for the procedure in such cases as they shall deem proper.

The following new section is also inserted:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to expend from the appropriation for collecting the revenue from customs a sufficient sum, not to exceed $15,000, to provide for the purchase of the necessary land and for the construction and equipment of sampling works thereon, or for the leasing of suitable buildings and equipment for the sampling and assaying of imported silver ores, and other ores containing lead, at the ports of El Paso, Texas; Northport, Washington, and Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, and at such other ports as, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, the interests of the revenue demand, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in case of importation of said ores at ports at which no facilities as above are provided, to send a portion thereof to any port having said facilities, at which port said portion may be sampled and assayed. The Collector at the port of importation shall thereupon liquidate the entry upon said assay. In no instance, however, shall a less portion than one-fifth of any importation of ores be sampled and assayed.

The bill probably will be presented to the House to-morrow.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Passed with the Provision for Fast Mail Facilities.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was passed this afternoon, and the last vote prior to that finally disposing of the measure was one to retain the provision of $196,000 for fast mail facilities. This allowance, to meet the expenses of moving the mails quickly, continuously, and at convenient hours to many persons, along the line of travel from Boston to Atlanta and New-Orleans, encountered strong opposition from Mr. Dingley and others, some of whom are convinced that subsidies to railways in addition to the regular compensation is unjustifiable, and not a few of whom object to subsidies if they cannot obtain them for their own sections of the country.

The fast mail advantages secured by the appropriation made to-day consist mainly in the control of the schedule of the Southern Railway and its connections. The Atlantic Coast Line, that formerly held the fast mail contract, fell out with the Post Office Department some years ago, and the Southern mail connections were made by the Southern Railway. About the same advantages are secured to New-York by the existing arrangement that were enjoyed when the Coast Line held the contract. Mail started from Boston at night is moved from New-York early the next morning, reaches Baltimore about 9:30 o'clock, Richmond soon after noon, and New-Orleans late on the second day from New-York. The railroad handling the mail receives the regular mail pay, and the subsidy in addition.

The contention that has been made for years, that the regular compensation to which most of the railroads are restricted is sufficient, was renewed during the discussion on the bill, but the interest in the appropriation was shared by too many members to make it possible to defeat it upon any demonstration of the lack of principle involved. Efforts were made by Western members to add fast mail facilities for the benefit of localities not now enjoying such advantages, but the fact that the propositions were new, and that the proposition for the Southern mail was in pursuance of a practice already undertaken, defeated the new enterprises.

The Post Office Department has opposed the special mail facilities in several successive Congresses, but the Post Office Committee has either refused to abide by the advice of the department or has been overruled, as it was in this case, by the majority of the House.

The session was chiefly devoted to a consideration of the "spy" system in the Post Office Department, as the espionage upon letter carriers in the past year has been called, and it was very vigorously attacked by several members. Upon an amendment offered by Mr. Quigg (Rep., N. Y.,) to strike out the increase of appropriation made in the bill for the pay of Post Office Inspectors, the principal speeches were made by Messrs. Quigg, Cummings, (Dem., N. Y.,) and Belknap (Rep., Ill.,) in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. Loud, (Rep., Cal.,) in charge of the bill; McMillan, (Dem., Tenn.,) Bingham, (Rep., Penn.,) and Kyle (Dem., Miss.,) in opposition. The amendment was agreed to—162 to 63.

Before adjournment Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) gave notice that he would move to-morrow to proceed with the consideration of the contested election case of Aldrich vs. Robbins from the Fourth District of Alabama.

NEWTOWN CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

A Delegation of Brooklynites Asks for an Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—A long hearing was given to-day by the River and Harbor Committee of the House to a delegation of twenty residents of Brooklyn and vicinity who are interested in the improvement of Newtown Creek.

The delegation was presented to the committee by Congressman Bennett. He showed the necessity for an appropriation, which, he said, the present difficulties and not the difficulties of the future demanded. He explained that the Columbus Distilling Company, which is situated on the creek, makes an annual contribution of $2,800,000 to the United States Treasury, while the Eastern Distilling Company contributes $700,000 additional.

The first visiting speaker was Corporation Counsel Burr, who represented the City of Brooklyn, and the next was Mr. Hoyle, the Secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. Another speaker was Major Adams, the United States Engineer officer on duty at Brooklyn, who estimated the cost of deepening the channel and securing the required depth of water at $400,000.

The Deity and the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—To put the name of the Deity in the Constitution is the purpose of a joint resolution introduced in the House some weeks ago by Mr. Morse, (Rep., Mass.) It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, which for nearly two hours to-day heard arguments for and against the proposition. The Rev. H. H. George of Pittsburg, Penn., made a brief but earnest plea for a favorable report upon the measure. The Rev. Dr. Stockton of Mercer, Penn., asserted that this was a Christian Nation, and he wanted the Constitution brought into harmony with the unwritten Constitution of the Nation. The written Constitution of the Nation, he said, was born out of Christianity. Three-fourths of the country were Christians, and five-sixths of the people were in harmony with what he was asking to-day. The other speakers who took the affirmative side of the question were Lewis D. Vail, an attorney of Philadelphia; Mr. Hubbard of Cleveland, Ohio, the President of the American Peace Association, and the Rev. W. J. Coleman of Allegheny, Penn. Those who spoke in opposition to the resolution were Dr. W. A. Croffut of Washington, Samuel F. Putnam, President of the Free Thought Federation of Chicago; F. B. Woodbury, Secretary of the National Spiritualists' Association of Washington; the Rev. Allen Moon, a Seventh Day Adventist, of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Lewis, a Seventh Day Baptist, of Plainfield, N. J.; the Rev. Jenkins Lloyd-Jones, a Unitarian minister, of Chicago, and Messrs. Birney and Abraham of Washington.

Doings of Congress and Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Judge J. I. Hall, Assistant Attorney General for the Department of the Interior, has resigned. Judge Hall is a Georgian, and will return to that State to take the post of General Attorney for the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad.

Senator Frye, who has introduced a bill to create a Department of Commerce and Manufactures, says the bill is the outgrowth of the resolutions adopted by the National Board of Trade at its last annual meeting held here.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day considered the two propositions before it providing for the construction of a telegraphic cable from San Francisco to Japan via the Island of Hawaii. No conclusion was reached by the committee, but it is believed that one of the two companies will be granted the right to construct the cable and be given a bonus by the Government.

The House Patents Committee to-day ordered favorable reports on a bill recommended by the American Bar Association limiting the life of an American patent to the life of a foreign patent, and preventing intentional and unreasonable delays in the Patent Office on the part of applicants for patents; also on a bill intended to prevent the pirating of dramatic compositions. It permits an injunction taken out in any judicial circuit to apply in any other circuit in the United States against persons presenting piratical plays.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day voted to proceed immediately to the formulation of a general banking bill to be presented to the House, and to meet Mondays and Wednesdays until such a bill is reported.

The House Committee on Agriculture today, by a vote of 9 to 6, laid on the table the Anti-Option bill. The measure was discussed for an hour, after which the motion to table was agreed to.

Dr. Humphrey's Eightieth Birthday.

Dr. Frederick Humphreys celebrated his eightieth birthday yesterday on his estate at Thomasville, Ga., in company with many of his family and friends. Dr. Humphreys's health is of the best, and he still takes an active part in his business. He divides his time between his handsome New-York, Monmouth Beach, and Thomasville homes.

Humphreys's Specifics are known all over the world, and his writings have been translated into many languages. With him in business are his sons, Drs. Fred H. and F. Landon Humphreys, and H. B. Harding.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Essex arrived at Fort Monroe to-day. She will convey naval apprentices back to Newport, R. I.

The Monterey left San Francisco yesterday for Port Angeles, Washington, to go into dry dock. The new Government dock at Port Orchard, near Port Angeles, is completed, and the Monterey will be the first vessel to enter.

The Marion left Coquimbo to-day for Valparaiso.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Efforts to Form a Permanent Central Passenger Committee.

OBSTACLES TO BE ENCOUNTERED

It Is Proposed to Join the Central Traffic and Ohio River Lines—Small Roads Shrink from the Expense.

A meeting of General Passenger Agents, representing about thirty-five railroads, large and small, in Central Traffic and Ohio River territory, will be held in Chicago on the 25th inst., for the purpose of promoting the formation of a permanent Central Passenger Association, which shall operate on lines similar to those laid down by the joint traffic associations.

All of those roads are now working in harmony under a tacit agreement, which, however, must be signed by each one of the interested parties on or before April 1, in order to become permanent. The work of combining so many different lines into an effective organization is confronted with many difficulties, and if success is achieved in this instance the General Passenger Agents of the important lines will have reason to feel very much gratified.

Some of the smaller lines operating within the territory mentioned are averse to binding themselves to share the expense of maintaining a large and permanent committee, because they believe that they can protect their own small interests by individual agreements from time to time. But unless all of the lines join in the movement it is feared that the idea of an effective Central Passenger Association will come to naught.

CHICAGO, March 11.—With the end of this month the Central Traffic Association will go out of existence, and in its stead a Central Freight Committee is to attend to the freight business between Chicago, St. Louis, and the western terminus of the trunk lines, and the Central Passenger Committee to the passenger business. The latter has already come into existence, with Commissioner Donald in charge. It is the intention to amalgamate the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association with the proposed Central Freight Committee, with J. F. Tucker, now in charge of the Ohio River Association, as the Commissioner of the new organization.

NEW-HAVEN RUMORS.

President Choate of the Old Colony Denies Some Current Gossip.

BOSTON, March 11.—President Choate of the Old Colony, who is also a Director of the New-Haven Railroad Company, says: "The report that the Old Colony and the New-Haven Roads contemplate an expenditure of $15,000,000 in improvements during the coming two or three years is ridiculously absurd, and I authorize a denial of the report. The report of a stock issue by the New-Haven Road is equally untrue, but the Old Colony Railroad may issue stock in small amounts from time to time as extra money is needed for improvements, as it has in times past.

"The New-Haven Directors meet in New-Haven Saturday, and, in addition to declaring the regular 2 per cent. dividend, will probably consider plans for a new union station on Kneeland Street, Boston. No agreement for a new union station has as yet been signed by the individual companies, but all interests have practically agreed to a union station, including the Albany Road and the city. The station will probably be built by a terminal company, which will issue bonds and stocks, the bonds to be sold to the public, while the roads interested in the station will hold the stock.

"I have never heard the subject of a lease of the New-England Road by the New-Haven hinted at, outside of the newspapers, and I do not believe any plans for a lease have been entertained by the New-Haven management."

Under Greene Management.

The following story regarding the new General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is told by The Baltimore American: "When W. M. Greene was first tendered the position of General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio the receivers desired that he take charge on March 15. Mr. Greene stated that it would not be convenient for him to take charge till March 20. The receivers insisted that he should take charge on the former date, and finally Mr. Greene said he would compromise by making it March 17. 'There's only two days' difference in the date, so why do you insist on the 17th?' asked Receiver Murray.

"'Well,' replied Mr. Greene, 'I want to be sure that I will be welcomed when I come to Baltimore permanently, and as the 17th is St. Patrick's Day, I shall feel better if I come and take hold when everybody is "wearing of the Greene."'"

More Floating Debt Disclosed.

"It is reported that Stephen Little's examination of Baltimore and Ohio accounts," says the New-York News Bureau, "has disclosed that the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, leased to the Pittsburg and Western and guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio, has a floating debt of over $3,250,000, part of which is secured by pledge of a portion of the new consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. bonds which were authorized in July last to the amount of $4,000,000. The Baltimore and Ohio holds $750,000 of the stock of the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, which was given to its treasury by the Pittsburg and Western in consideration of the guarantee of the interest, though this is not understood to apply to the new consolidated mortgage. The last reports made by the Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Toledo showed none of the consolidated bonds outstanding."

Back from California.

George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has just returned from a trip to California. He went across the continent, in accordance with his annual custom, partly on business and partly for recreation. Two weeks were consumed by the trip. Mr. Daniels says that business is improving everywhere in the West, and that people generally are much encouraged over the outlook.

Huntington Could Not Attend.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—President C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad, who was to appear before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads to-day, sent word that he could not be present until to-morrow, and the investigation was therefore deferred until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Secretary Hoke Smith yesterday approved the following grants of lands to railroads: Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, six acres; Southern Pacific, 4,807 acres in the Visalia (Cal.) land district; Oregon and California, 4,162 acres in the Oregon City (Oregon) land district; Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, in Alabama, 765 acres in the Montgomery land district; New-Orleans and Pacific Railway, 4,861 acres in the New-Orleans (La.) land district, and 2,041 acres to the Central Pacific Railroad in the Marysville (Cal.) land district.

—At a meeting yesterday of the special committee appointed by the grain trade of the Produce Exchange to agitate the question of railway discrimination against New-York in the matter of the coarse grain export traffic, C. B. Hebert was chosen Chairman. A conference will soon be arranged between this committee and the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—The old trouble between the Rio Grande Western, Denver and Gulf, and the Santa Fé on account of the rate for hauling coal to Denver from the mines, is up again, and passenger rates in Colorado have gone to pieces, as they did some weeks ago.

—Holders of the bonds of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company, and of the Central branch of the Union Pacific, have formed a protective committee composed of Simon Borg, James M. Ham, Edward H. Ladd, Jr., and Gilmer Clapp.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made a day or two ago to substitute a coke-burning steam locomotive for the costly electric motor in the Baltimore Belt Line tunnel. The burning of the coke created a dangerous quantity of gas in the long tunnel.

—Ten years ago the heaviest locomotive used on the Pennsylvania express trains weighed forty to forty-eight tons. Now the through express trains are each hauled by an engine that weighs from sixty-five to seventy tons.

—Stockholders of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railroad will meet in Cleveland on April 10 to consider a proposition to authorize an issue of $1,000,000 general mortgage bonds for improvements.

—George Smith, lately chief clerk in the passenger department of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent, to take effect on the 17th inst.

—H. B. Chamberlain, General Freight Agent of the Erie Railroad, has gone to Duluth to help induct W. B. Wetherill, the company's new Northwestern Agent, into office.

—President Hoffman and Vice President St. John of the Seaboard Air Line have been investigating with a view to extending the road from Rutherford to Asheville.

—A speech made by General Passenger Agent Daniels of the New-York Central before the Ohio Legislature against two-cent fares is being widely distributed in the West.

—Representatives of the railroads in the commercial express line will meet in this city on the 18th inst. to select a new manager to succeed Charles J. Haigh.

—The Senate in Washington yesterday passed the House bill authorizing the extension of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad into Indian Territory.

—J. Ramsey, General Manager of the Wabash, says that no more important changes are contemplated in the freight traffic department of that road.

—Cincinnati newspapers say that Thomas F. Ryan of New-York is to be President of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad.

—E. P. Ripley has been elected President and D. B. Robinson Vice President of the Chicago Elevated Terminal Company.

—President Fordyce of the Cotton Belt Road has just completed a trip to California and through the Southwest.

—For the first week in March the gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific were $345,000, an increase of $81,000.

—A meeting of the Southwestern Passenger Committee will be held in St. Louis to-morrow.

—St. Paul Directors will meet in this city today to consider the question of dividends.

WILL OF GEORGE BLISS FILED

LARGE CHARITABLE BEQUESTS MADE BY THE BANKER.

Yale University to Get $50,000—Liberal Gifts to Hospitals and Religious Societies.

The will of George Bliss was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday for probate. The value of the estate is placed at several millions of dollars, although no specific sum is named.

The estate consists of securities, downtown real estate, and the interest which Mr. Bliss held in the banking firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. The date of the will is June, 1893. The witnesses are John Barker of 1,824 Madison Avenue, E. Randolph Robinson of 23 North Washington Square, and R. J. Cross of 6 North Washington Square. The trustees and executors named are Augusta H. Bliss, widow of the deceased; George J. Bliss, a son; Andrew Gifford Agnew, a son-in-law, and John Harson Rhoades.

To Mrs. Bliss $500,000 is bequeathed absolutely, together with the family residence, stables, carriages, horses, and jewels. George Bliss Agnew, a grandson, is left $50,000, and Walter Bliss, a son, is given the testator's watch and chain.

The charitable bequests are as follows:

To Yale University, to be used at the discretion of the President of the institution, $50,000; Woman's Hospital of the State of New-York, $20,000; Hospital of the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, $20,000; Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, $10,000; New-York Mission and Tract Society, $10,000; New-York Protestant Episcopal City Missions Society, $10,000; Domestic and Foreign Mission Society of the Protestant Episcopals of the United States of America, $20,000, half to the domestic and half to the foreign section; Old Woman's Home at Northampton, Mass., $10,000.

The residue of the estate is divided into six equal parts, one each to go to the widow, and the five sons and daughters. Augusta H. Bliss is to get her share in trust. The shares of Mary and George Bliss, daughter and son, are absolute. Catharine, Anita, and Augusta Bliss are to get their shares in trust for life, and at their death the money is to go to their issue. If they marry, their husbands are not in any manner to control their shares of the estate. If they do not marry, their shares at their death are to be divided among the other brothers and sisters.

The son Walter gets his share in two parts; one part is made absolute, and the other is to be in trust. The trust is the property at 408 and 408½ Broadway, valued at $325,000, and $500,000 additional. Should he die without issue, his share is to be divided among the surviving brothers and sisters.

The executors and trustees are to "observe and perform" the articles of copartnership with the firm of Morton, Bliss & Co. They are not required to give bonds, and none of them is liable for the act or acts of the others, but only for such money as goes into his hands directly.

SCHOOL TRUSTEE MILLER EXPELLED.

West Hoboken Board of Education Declares His Seat Vacant.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., March 11.—School Trustee Henry W. Miller was expelled from the Board of Education last night by his fellow-Trustees. The meeting was secret, and the members of the board refuse to talk about the matter.

So far as can be learned, Mr. Miller is accused of bribery in securing the appointment of a teacher named Prof. Brown, but no one seems to know who was bribed.

Mr. Miller refuses to talk of the matter. He says it is purely a political quarrel and the Brown episode merely a pretense. The charge that he had used money to secure Brown's appointment, he said, was made by no one but Brown himself, so far as he could learn.

West 14th St.

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The Sublime (?) Porte

has been impotent to control the roving Kurds, who pillage, burn, and murder in his Armenian territory.

Making the celebrated and beautiful Armenian Rugs is therefore stopped, and many kinds will shortly be unobtainable at any price, and we are therefore glad to offer you an opportunity to secure these choice rugs for the low price at which we are selling them now. Come without delay, as we wish to send over more orders to assist in turning into cash the little they have left. These rugs are just as they arrived, no chemicals having been used to subdue the colorings.

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different brands of baking powder to choose from—yet teachers of cookery all agree in using the same one,—

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—it does the best work.

MAJOR WHAM TALKS OF GEN. GRANT.

He Tells How the Great Soldier, as a Promoted Captain, Won His Men's Hearts.

NEWARK, N. J., March 11.—Major J. W. Wham, an old soldier in Gen. (then Col.) Grant's first regiment, delivered an interesting lecture in the First Reformed Church of Newark to-night, in which he told some new stories and incidents about the great General. The lecturer spoke under the auspices of Marcus T. Ward Post, No. 88, Department of New-Jersey, G. A. R.

He described how the men of the regiment subsequently commanded by Grant "insisted that they had the right to be commanded by a competent, sober, and self-respecting Colonel." A public meeting of the soldiers was called at Camp Yates, near the Pagoda. A dry goods box was brought out and Major Wham himself (then Corp. Wham) made the last speech. "The next day, in the forenoon," the lecturer said, "the officers called in a body on Gov. Yates and told him that it was impossible to reenlist the regiment under the present Colonel, (Goode.) Gov. Yates, without waiting for the officers to suggest another name, cut the matter short by saying:

"'Gentlemen, I will give you another man, a good man, one who will make you an excellent Colonel. I will appoint Capt. Grant.'

"Within a day or two after the announcement of his appointment as Colonel, Grant came out on the street cars and assumed command of his regiment of "toughs" (as it was currently reported they were.) The first thing that met his eye was a chain guard running clear around the outer fence from the gate; the next was in the order book a system of check roll calls—that is, the roll calls not enumerated in the regulations and designed to catch truants. These things had been exceedingly annoying to sober, quiet farmer boys, and Grant, with the intuition of the natural soldier and leader, saw this and issued General Order No. 1, which had an electrical effect on the men, taking off the chain guard and abandoning the check roll calls. But he reminded us that though we had become soldiers of the Republic we must not forget that we were law-abiding and orderly citizens.

"So this was the manner in which this 'martinet' disciplined this unruly regiment of 'toughs.'"

MR. CONSTABLE AS A WITNESS

WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Appears Before Commissioner of Accounts Terry and Tells of Evils Under the Old Regime.

Commissioner of Accounts Seth Sprague Terry resumed the investigation of the affairs of the Building Department yesterday, and had as his first witness Superintendent Stevenson Constable of the department.

Mr. Constable said that in his opinion the location of the Building Department was just right, but there was not room enough. When he took office he said the condition of affairs was bad. Roaches abounded, and the offices were in a filthy condition. The plans were piled up without order or system, and the books had not been written up for several years. There seemed to be a general desire to prevent a systematic or orderly way of doing business. Nearly all the records were more or less useless, he said, and in some cases he had to notify the courts that he could not find plans that the courts required.

The light and ventilation department, for instance, he said, kept no records at all. The worst of all the clerks, he said, was the chief clerk, William Byrnes, who refused to do any work whatever. He was the first man discharged by Mr. Constable, and he said that Mr. Brady, his predecessor, had urged his dismissal.

Mr. Constable said that after taking office he found that theatres had been licensed without examination. The same applied to the station houses, tenements, schools, and public buildings regarding fire-escapes. He said there were thousands of buildings built under the law of 1892 which have never complied with the law, and as an instance declared that out of 600 buildings examined a short time ago over 500 had not complied with the laws. Regarding the appliances for preventing fires in buildings, the witness said the law had been generally evaded, and in thousands of cases he found that wood floors were introduced under ranges and fireplaces. The flues were not lined, and the laws seemed to be dead letters.

Mr. Constable declared that the men in the department were recreant, spent most of their time in saloons, and much of it away from their districts, and some were actually in business for themselves, many using the department's stationery for their personal ends. The inspection districts, he testified, were too large, and though the increase of the use of iron and steel in building construction was great, yet there were but four Inspectors in the entire city. The present appropriation for the department, the witness said, was too small, and he had served notice that he would not be responsible for the proper conduct of the office. Mr. Constable, in speaking of uniforming the force, said:

"I found that the cap and badge did me good service. I found the men did better work, and I then decided to uniform the force. I am not ashamed to wear the uniform myself, and I told my men so. Many of them seemed squeamish, and I told them that I was proud to wear the city's uniform, and if they did not feel so—if they felt they were doing what they should not—they should seek employment elsewhere."

Chief Clerk William H. Class corroborated Mr. Constable's testimony. He said that the office generally was in a bad condition, and plans were paid no more attention to nor efforts made to preserve them than if they were waste paper. Competency had nothing to do with a man's incumbency; politics, he said, was the factor. Inspectors Walsh, Crowe, and Falk, though employed by the city, conducted businesses on their own hook, he declared, and Falk even went so far as to use department paper with his name attached.

Chief Inspector John O'Connor corroborated the two witnesses preceding him. In addition, he said he had been approached, but had never accepted even a present.

WILL PUSH RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

A Motion Will Soon Be Made to Confirm the Commission's Report.

The Rapid Transit Commission proposes to carry on its work with all possible speed since the Supreme Court Commission has reported in favor of the proposed underground road. L. L. Delafield, Secretary of the Rapid Transit Commission, said yesterday:

"A motion will be made as soon as possible before the Appellate Branch of the Supreme Court for the confirmation of the commission's report. Just when this motion will be made cannot be stated now. All the lawyers who have appeared in the matter will have to be served with notice of the motion. At the same time that the motion for the confirmation of the report is made there probably will be an argument before the court on alleged Constitutional objections.

"When the court has finally entered an order confirming the report the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners will then have the power to adopt detailed plans and specifications. Having done this, the next step will be for the board to frame a contract for the construction and operation of the road. Of course it will take some little time to do these things, but the matter will be pushed as rapidly as possible."

While Mr. Delafield would not say what he thought would be the action of the court, another lawyer said that the report probably would be confirmed, as only in rare instances has the court failed to confirm the report of its commission.

The Hasbrouck Afloat Once More.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 11.—The steamer Hasbrouck was got off the rocks at New-Hamburg this morning, and will be towed to Hoboken, where she will be put on Willardsen & Johnson's dry dock and repaired. The vessel has several holes in her bottom and is badly strained. If she had been an iron vessel, instead of a wooden one, she would have broken in two, as she laid six days grinding on the rocks.

Gets Its Legacy of $150,000.

The Executive Committee of the Congregational Home Missionary Society reports to Congregational churches the receipt of the securities constituting the Stickney legacy of $150,000.

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THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

MARY SULLIVAN MURDER MYSTERY.

Paterson Police Say They Have No Clue to the Assassin—Nicholas Cole Still in Jail.

PATERSON, N. J., March 11.—The police have no clue to the murderer of Miss Mary Sullivan, the music teacher, of this city. Capt. Bilson to-day said that the clue which the police followed up last evening in connection with the murder was barren of results, and that the police are as far away from the murderer as they were the day after the crime was committed.

The police do not place any faith in the story from Philadelphia to the effect that the young woman was probably killed by a jealous lover. They say they have looked up this phase of the case, also, without result.

Nicholas Cole, the silk manufacturer who was arrested Sunday evening for assaulting Miss Lucy Van Riper on the streets within three blocks of the scene of the Sullivan murder, is serving his sentence of thirty days in the county jail. This prevents his release on bail.

The police stated to-day that the object in committing Cole to jail for thirty days was to enable them to find him without trouble in case he was needed. It is said he will have to go before the Coroner's inquest in the Sullivan case.

The Grand Jury meets in Paterson in April. Cole's term will not expire until then. It is probable, if he is not connected with the Sullivan murder, that he will be indicted by the Grand Jury for assaulting Miss Van Riper.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Bill Forbidding Trolley Companies to Carry Freight Passed.

TRENTON, N. J., March 11.—The House gave up nearly all its time this afternoon to a discussion of the bill prohibiting trolley companies from carrying freight, the measure being championed by Mr. Skinner of Essex. It passed by a vote of 43 to 8. There was a long and tedious debate also on the bill to repeal the so-called Dunn act, which permits law students to be engaged in other pursuits and entitles them to the right of examination for admission to the bar whenever they feel fitted for the ordeal. Nearly all the lawyers advocated the repealer, but the other members of the House thought the Dunn act a wise and liberal piece of legislation, and refused to be influenced by the arguments of the lawyers. As a consequence the repealer was killed.

Mr. Lowers's motion that the Committee on Railroads and Canals be relieved of further consideration of the House bill requiring trolley roads to provide waiting rooms and transfer stations was lost—23 to 29. A similar motion concerning the House bill repealing the general school law was made by Mr. Righter and was lost.

In the Senate, the bill ratifying the lease of the Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie was amended by striking out the words "to any foreign railroad corporation owning property along the Hudson River and having terminal facilities thereon." In this shape the bill passed, Senator Daly alone voting against it because he thought the Legislature should first force the Erie to agree to track elevation in Jersey City.

In the House to-night Mr. Lloyd's marriage license law was explained on third reading by its introducer. Thirty-eight States, he said, have passed marriage license laws, and the proposed Jersey law embraces the best features of them all. The bill, he said, would break up the practice of Pennsylvanians coming over to Jersey to be married in order to evade the law of their State. Last year, in Camden alone, there were 4,000 marriages, and only 500 of the contracting parties were residents of that city. The bill, he said, will change this abuse. After a short debate the bill was passed, 45 to 6.

The following other bills also passed the House:

Providing for the appointment of an additional Vice Chancellor; permitting the extension of the Hudson Boulevard along the Palisades; the Newark Free Library bill; permitting cities to pass ordinances making it lawful for barbers to keep open and do business on Sunday till the noon hour.

The House adjourned till to-morrow at 11 A. M.

Deserted with Their Pastor.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 11.—The Rev. Edward J. Lloyd has resigned as pastor of the Verona Presbyterian Church, and, as a result, twenty members, three Trustees, and four Deacons who sympathized with him have also resigned. Most of the seceders have joined forces in the formation of a new Congregational Church, for which a plot on Claremont Avenue and $1,000 have already been presented. Mr. Lloyd has been offered the pastorate of the new church, but has not yet decided to accept it. The cause of all the trouble is said to be a sermon which Mr. Lloyd preached in which he said: "A man must love himself, his neighbor, and God too well to curse or swear." This is said to have been said with a special purpose, and several members whom it is reported to have hit rather hard took umbrage at it.

INVESTIGATING MILES ADAMS'S ACCOUNTS

Was Superintendent of the Poor in Westchester County—Fraud Charged.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—The committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County engaged in investigating the accounts of ex-Superintendent of the Poor Miles Adams held another session to-day. The committee is composed of Supervisors Lane, Haviland, and Davenport, who were present. Ex-Superintendent Adams is charged with presenting bills of fictitious firms in New-York for goods that were never delivered at the almshouse.

Alfred Romer of White Plains testified to the value of flour, and showed that the county had been paying about a dollar a barrel too much, which had occasioned a loss of $670 to the county, as far as discovered.

S. R. Allen of Sing Sing said he had sold groceries and produce to the ex-Superintendent. He knew the brothers Miles and Timothy C. Adams. On being shown some bills, he recognized them as his against the almshou

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fidelio—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Shaughraun—8:00.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15.
BROADWAY—Julius Cæsar—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—8:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Lecture on Napoleon Bonaparte—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—1:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—1492—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concert—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Little Christopher—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL—Song Recital—3:00.
PALMER'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée.

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Meeting of Library Trustees.

A meeting of the Trustees of the consolidated libraries of New-York was held yesterday at the Astor Library. Those present were Samuel P. Avery, John Bigelow, William Allan Butler, Prof. Henry Drisler, Andrew H. Green, H. V. Kennedy, Edward King, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Alexander Maitland, Dr. Thomas M. Markoe, Bishop Potter, Philip Schuyler, and George L. Rives.

The only business of importance transacted was an amendent to the by-laws by which the title of Dr. John S. Billings was changed from "Superintendent in Chief of the Libraries" to that of "Director."

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	36	29	32
6 A. M.	31	30	32
9 A. M.	30	31	32
12 M.	30	31	31
4 P. M.	32	32	30
6 P. M.	32	33	31
9 P. M.	31	29	28
12 P. M.	31	25	25

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....30.12
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....35.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Clearing, colder.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

IN THE ASSEMBLY.

It is the purpose of those who control the Republican machine, under the orders of Boss PLATT, to jam the Raines bill through the Assembly to-day, and take another step in the perpetration of the outrage of which the first step was taken in the Senate on Tuesday. Such is the caucus decree. The record to be made to-day by the representatives of the cities which are to be plundered should be rendered indelible.

The present Assembly consists of 103 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Of these, 39 Democrats and 37 Republicans, 76 in all, and a majority of the Assembly, come from the counties which contain these six cities: New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Rochester, Albany, and Syracuse. That the bill is a violation of the interests and the just rights of these cities does not admit of doubt. That the people of those cities are strongly opposed to its passage is equally certain. That their representatives would vote against it to a man, if they felt free to act upon their convictions, is altogether probable.

At the caucus of Tuesday night 76 out of the 103 Republicans were present, a bare majority of the whole Assembly. Ten were opposed to forcing the bill through without amendment, and one, Mr. ARMSTRONG of Rochester, voted against making it a caucus measure. Some of the absentees are said to be pledged to vote for the bill, and only about 20 are expected to have the courage to disobey the voice of the boss and prove faithful to their constituents and to their convictions of right. We shall see.

The Republican Assemblymen from the counties which are mainly constituted of the above-named cities are the following:

New-York—
GEORGE GREGORY,
CHARLES S. ADLER,
ALBERT C. WILSON,
GEORGE C. AUSTIN,
PATRICK H. MURPHY,
FRANCIS E. LAIMBEER,
SAMUEL G. FRENCH,
HARVEY T. ANDREWS.

Kings—
THOMAS H. WAGSTAFF,
GEORGE W. WILSON,
ABRAHAM C. DE GRAW,
ARTHUR J. AUDETT,
WILLIAM L. PERKINS,
ORRIN L. FORRESTER,
EDWARD C. BRENNAN,
HENRY MARSHALL,
GEORGE E. WALDO,
FREDERICK G. HUGHES,
JACOB A. LIVINGSTON.

Erie—
HENRY W. HILL,
BENJAMIN A. PEEVERS,
PHILIP W. SPRINGWEILER,
CHARLES BRAUN,
CHRISTOPHER SMITH,
HENRY L. STEINER,
HERMAN M. BLASDELL.

Monroe—
CHARLES J. SMITH,
JAMES M. E. O'GRADY,
W. W. ARMSTRONG,
THOMAS H. EDDY.

Albany—
ROBERT G. SCHERER,
JAMES KEENHOLTS,
AMOS J. ABLETT.

Onondaga—
CHARLES C. COLE,
CHARLES R. ROGERS,
JOSEPH BONDY,
EDWARD M. WELLS.

These men could defeat the Raines bill if they had the independence and the courage to vote with the Democrats, in accordance with what they know to be the interests and the wishes of the communities which they nominally represent. But there are also two Republican Assemblymen from Rensselaer County, two from Queens, two from Oneida, and three from Westchester, a majority of whose constituents sympathize with the city population on this question.

Unlike the Senators, the Assemblymen must retire this year or come up for re-election in November. Those from the cities who vote for the Raines robbery should be conspicuously marked for identification and made to feel hereafter that it is safer to serve the people than to serve the boss when he presumes to trample upon the rights of the people.

THE VOICE OF REED.

Rhode Island is a State in which the Republican delegates to St. Louis are bound to support the nomination of Mr. T. B. REED as long as there is any chance of his success, and if that prove impossible, the votes of these delegates will be disposed of "where they will do the most good" in furthering any minor ambition that the Speaker may be compelled to fall back upon. Rhode Island happens also to be the first State in which the Republicans have had an opportunity to declare their views on the issues which will engage the voters at the National election this Fall. The only issue that is of serious importance is the currency. The Rhode Island Republicans have put forward a statement as to the currency which we suppose may fairly be taken as defining the position of Mr. REED, and which is probably the "keynote" for the guidance of the New-England Republican Conventions that are to follow. Here it is:

"We reaffirm our belief in a financial policy which recognizes every dollar to be of equal value to every other dollar."

Mr. REED, like the hero of the immortal Bigelow Papers, heads "due north by south," or, to adapt the phrase to present sectional divisions, due East by West. His friends in Rhode Island believe, as the free-silver men in the Senate put it, in "no discrimination in favor of either metal," gold or silver. Mr. TELLER and Mr. PEFFER and the rest firmly stand by a "financial policy which recognizes every dollar to be of equal value to every other dollar." The trouble is that in fact a dollar in silver is not equal to a dollar in gold, and "recognizing" it to be so by our various legal-tender laws has played the mischief with our finances and inflicted incalculable injury upon the business of the entire country. What the country needs is a financial policy under which there can be no possible question as to the real value of all forms of currency. So long as we have a half dozen different forms of currency, the only way in which they can be kept of equal value is to exchange them for gold on demand, and the only way that can be done is either by keeping the gold reserve amply sufficient or by reducing the demand upon it. The Republican Party in Congress has steadily, stubbornly refused the measures necessary to do either one or the other.

It is of immense importance that the country should know definitely and beyond all chance of doubt where a candidate for the Presidency stands with reference to this vital issue. Judging Mr. REED by the declaration of the first Republican Convention that is known to be friendly to him, we are shut up to a choice between two inferences: Either his friends do not know where he stands or they are afraid to say. If they are afraid, whom do they fear? Not the sound-money men, for undoubtedly the body of the Republican Party in the New-England States are in favor of sound money. Are they, then, afraid of the free-silver Republicans? Apparently they are. That is not a good sign. Its unpleasant meaning is confirmed by a dispatch in one of the local Republican organs, which cites a New-England supporter of Mr. REED as to the issue on which the Speaker will appeal to his fellow-citizens. What do our readers suppose that it is? Not protection, not sound money, not even the old catch as to a free ballot, but Mr. REED's policy as Speaker of the House in the Fifty-third Congress! It is a pretty small issue, is it not? But it has the merit, as Mr. REED seems to think, of being just big enough to hide behind when he wishes to dodge the issue of the currency.

OUR GULF COALING STATION.

The steps taken by Secretary HERBERT to increase the coaling facilities of Key West by the appointment of a board to look after the subject are in accordance with the provisions made by Congress last year, when that body granted appropriations both for additional coal sheds and for a coaling pier.

For many years efforts have been put forth to secure a naval station in the Caribbean Sea at Charlotte Amalie, in the island of St. Thomas; at Samana Bay, in San Domingo; on Chiriqui Lagoon, in Colombia, or at Mole St. Nicolas, in Haiti. All these attempts have proved futile, and one result seems to have been that of directing increased attention to the great value of the station which the country already possesses at Key West. We do not wholly coincide with the suggestion recently made that the larger facilities now to be given to the latter point will prove a check to the desire to gain a Caribbean foothold. Our interests, present and prospective, in the countries to the south of us are too great to make such a foothold a matter of indifference, and this will become more obvious with the completion of an Isthmus canal. But current events in Venezuela and Cuba, with others preceding in Nicaragua and Colombia, have warned us to make better immediate provisions for coaling our vessels that may cruise in Gulf waters in the event of the shutting off of other facilities through the outbreak of war.

Key West is a point of most obvious strategic importance, apart from its convenience as a coaling station. Lying far out from the main coast of Florida, it is also only a short run from Cuba, and it can be made to dominate the waters between itself and the latter. Its commanding position is aided by the influence of the currents and the winds in keeping vessels rather to the Key West than the Cuban side of the straits. Its value as a point of shelter for our merchantmen that might take refuge there in time of war and as a base of operations for a Gulf fleet are palpable. Indeed, for such reasons, although Key West itself is a town of minor consequence, it was yet, in the defense programme of the Fortifications Board of 1885, placed twelfth on the list of twenty-seven ports earliest requiring attention, preceding such others as Charleston, Savannah, and Mobile.

At present, although it has a small garrison and some old-fashioned guns mounted in its works, it is far from having proper defenses, and the very fact that its naval importance is to be increased, especially as a coaling station, should commend it to attention. The probability, also, that Gulf waters will in the immediate future be the scene of much activity, commercial and naval, emphasizes this need. Meanwhile, it is a step gained that Secretary HERBERT is proceeding to take advantage of the provisions made by Congress for increased coaling facilities at Key West.

JAMESON IN COURT.

The arraignment of Dr. JAMESON and his officers in a police court has evidently impressed the filibusters with the notion that they have been committing a grave offense. To bring this conviction home to them was in itself a matter of considerable difficulty and importance. Until the Boers made them captives, they seem to have been under the impression that their expedition was a joke. That the Boers should have handed them over to British justice betokened a contempt for their operations which ought to have begotten in them a more serious as well as a more humble frame of mind. That they should have been received in London with an "ovation" beginning with the entirely ridiculous poem about them of the British Poet Laureate seems to have shown a very deficient sense of the fitness of things. We do not expect logic from a mob, perhaps not even from a Laureate. But nevertheless it ought to have occurred to the Englishmen engaged in celebrating JAMESON by way of denouncing the oppressiveness and narrow-mindedness of the Government of the Transvaal, that they would not have had this occasion for denunciation except for the magnanimity of that Government. That JAMESON and his associates are alive to be tried in England is entirely due to this magnanimity. If the Boers were the oppressors that the British filibusters represent them to be, they would have tried, convicted, and executed the raiders who were found levying war on the South African Republic. They would have had a perfect right to do this, and England could not have made any complaint if they had done it. That they have chosen to hand over the British filibusters to be dealt with by their own Government shows not only a contemptuous magnanimity, but a confidence in British justice, which ought to go far to relieve any tension in the relations between Great Britain and the republic. To this same object the official conduct of the British has contributed, for the republic can find no fault with the proceedings either of the Colonial Office in London or of the Government of Cape Colony.

A more important consideration is that the confidence shown by the Boers in British justice is entirely warranted. It was politic to turn over British invaders of the Transvaal to that justice, and to relieve the Government of the Transvaal from that invidious responsibility. It was also entirely safe. It must be owned that British politics cease at the threshold of a British court. They are sometimes invoked, and they have been invoked in some notorious cases, of recent date, to enable an offender to keep out of a British courtroom. But when he is once there, he can have no reliance but the law and the evidence. In this case the Boers, by returning their prisoners, had put the British Government upon its honor to see that justice was done. The appeal was not in vain. So important did it seem to the British Government to discharge this obligation that the Attorney General and the Solicitor General both appeared in a police-court case, and the Attorney General opened the case with a force that brought in upon the prisoners, for the first time, an apprehension that they had been committing a serious offense and they were in grave danger. The prosecution will without doubt be entirely serious. The Foreign Enlistment act is not a statute which the English courts are prepared to see nullified or evaded. It would probably have been safer for JAMESON and his men to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Boers whom they had wantonly attacked than to subject themselves to the justice of their own country.

FOR A McKINLEY FUND.

We do not know that any one familiar with the political career of Mr. McKINLEY and the history of local campaigns in which he was interested as a candidate should be surprised by the published assertion that his agents have recently been using large sums of money in the canvass for convention delegates and have appealed to the protected manufacturers in Pennsylvania and other States for more money to be used in the same way. So far as the appeals to manufacturers in Pennsylvania are concerned, it seems probable that the public will soon be able to inspect the proofs, in the form of copies of the letters which some of the manufacturers have received.

It was asserted a few days ago by The Philadelphia Times that McKINLEY's chief agent and manager of his canvass, Mr. MARK A. HANNA of Cleveland, "had written letters to prominent manufacturers and others interested in high protective duties" in Pennsylvania, "urgently soliciting subscriptions to promote McKINLEY's nomination for the Presidency." This having been met by some denials of a somewhat unsatisfactory character, The Philadelphia Times published on Sunday last the following:

"The Times made this announcement [concerning Mr. HANNA's appeals to manufacturers] after the most careful examination into the facts, and the grave statement could not have been made public in these columns had it not been fully verified. The editor of this journal has personal knowledge of letters written by Mr. HANNA to prominent manufacturers in Pennsylvania, urgently soliciting liberal subscriptions to aid McKINLEY's contest for the Presidential nomination, and one of the reasons given was that there is danger of the Southern delegations friendly to McKINLEY being organized against him. The appeal was made to the friends of high protection that the election of McKINLEY was a necessity to assure a return to the protective policy of the McKinley bill.

"If Mr. HANNA will dispute the statement made by The Times charging him with writing letters soliciting subscriptions for the reasons stated, he can readily be convinced of the folly of attempting to dispute it by a call upon the editor of this journal. We know that Mr. HANNA has written such letters, and that he has written them to many people in Pennsylvania and other States, and he will not venture to deny it in the presence of the writer of this article.

"It is no longer a secret that McKINLEY's friends took possession of the South a year ago, and by the liberal expenditure of money organized, or believed that they had organized, every Southern State in his interest for the Presidential nomination this year. That it was done corruptly will hardly be disputed; and now that the battle has come to close quarters Mr. HANNA appeals to the manufacturers and other friends of high protection in Pennsylvania to contribute their money to hold the commercial delegations supposed to have been bargained for in the Southern States.

"We repeat that Mr. HANNA did write such letters to Pennsylvania and elsewhere, and we challenge Mr. HANNA to contradict the statement. If he shall attempt to do so he will be overwhelmed with testimony that must put him and his cause to shame."

It will be observed that a candidate for the nomination does not appeal, three months before the date of the convention, for money to be used in promoting the success of his party at the polls in November. The difference between contributions to a party's campaign fund, supplied after a ticket has been nominated and during the campaign, and contributions solicited by a candidate three months before the convention, should be clearly seen. If McKINLEY's chief agent has asked the manufacturers for money now, that money is required for the promotion of McKINLEY's personal interests. How can it be used at this time or in the months that are to elapse before the convention assembles? Obviously, in procuring the votes of delegates for the man in the interest of whom it may be expended—to determine the preferences of delegates who, theoretically, are selected as representing honestly and fairly the opinions and desires of Republican voters in their districts and States.

It seems to us that Mr. McKINLEY and Mr. HANNA should communicate with the public about this matter.

WITHIN HIS RIGHTS.

The spluttering effort of Senator LEXOW to call Lieut. Gov. SAXTON to account for expressing his opinion upon the Greater New-York question, in reply to a letter from the Rev. Dr. STORRS, was a rather unseemly performance. This expression of opinion cannot be regarded as an attempt to influence legislation in any improper sense of the term. Any citizen is entitled to influence legislation by expressing his opinion upon any public question, and there ought to be the freest and fullest consideration of anything that is to be said for or against the Greater New-York bill. It is not a party question and it is not a subject upon which debate should be stifled.

It seems to us that the feeling exhibited by Dr. STORRS is largely due to misconception and to a rather inconsiderate fear of what may follow if the commission bill is passed. He speaks of that as an "imperfect and ill-conceived measure," though he really does not show in what respect. Except that it authorizes the Governor to appoint nine members of a new commission, which shall also include the President of the old one, the three city Mayors, and the State Engineer and Surveyor, it is the bill prepared by the Consolidation Commission after its five years' work on the subject.

Does Dr. STORRS fear that Gov. MORTON will not appoint fit Commissioners? If so, he does not say it. He and Mr. SAXTON both appear to object to declaring the consolidation, to take effect at a given date, before the charter legislation has been prepared. That is substantially what has been done in other cases of consolidating contiguous territory with an existing city, and it was part of the plan recommended by the commission of which ANDREW H. GREEN of this city and J. S. T. STRANAHAN of Brooklyn are the most prominent members. In their original bill they proposed to have the consolidation declared at once, and this year they changed their bill to give it effect at the beginning of 1898.

We do not know that this is an essential point and we are sure that it is nothing to get excited over. The main thing is to get a competent commission at work upon the problem, and it has seemed to us that it could work to better advantage, with wiser counsel, and a deeper sense of responsibility if its members and everybody concerned felt that it was working to a definite end, with assurance of practical results. We have no doubt that consolidation will come at no distant day, and we have seen no sufficient reason for delay at this time.

What Dr. STORRS and those good citizens who agree with him fear evidently is that Boss PLATT will seize control of consolidation and set it awry, either establishing rule by State commissions or shaping the future charter legislation for the government of the greater city to suit himself. We have confidence that the people of New-York and Brooklyn could defeat any such scheme. What Lieut. Gov. SAXTON fears is that his party may lose votes in Brooklyn if this bill is passed, and he aspires to be his party's candidate for Governor at the next election. LEXOW has like aspirations, and that accounts for his anger at SAXTON's letter. But the Lieutenant Governor has the same right to speak his mind as the Senator from Nyack has to give utterance to what he considers his mental apparatus.

LEXOW ATTACKS SAXTON

A Feature of the Greater New-York Discussion in the Senate.

BILL PASSED AFIER A LONG DEBATE

The Letter to Dr. Storrs Arouses the Indignation of Members of the Upper House.

BROOKLYN ALONE FIGHTS CONSOLIDATION

An All-Day Debate Results in the Passage of the Bill by a Vote of 38 Yeas to 8 Nays, with 4 Absentees.

ALBANY, March 11.—The Senate to-day passed the Greater New-York bill by a vote of 38 to 8. It declares consolidation into one municipality for New-York, Brooklyn, Long Island City, Jamaica, Flushing, and part of Hempstead, L. I., to take effect Jan. 1, 1898. It authorizes a commission composed of the Mayors of the three cities, the State Engineer, the Attorney General, and nine others to be appointed by the Governor, to prepare a charter, which must be reported to the Legislature on or before Feb. 1, 1897. A Mayor and other officials for the greater city are to be chosen in that year, to take office on the date of consolidation.

Those who voted for the bill were:

Republicans—Messrs. Ballantine, Brackett, Brown, Burns, Coggeshall, Daley, C. Davis, Ellsworth, Ford, Harrison, Higbie, Humphrey, Johnson, Krum, Lamy, Lexow, Malby, Mullin, Nussbaum, Page, Parsons, Raines, Seibert, Stewart, Stranahan, Tibbits, White, Wilcox.

Democrats—Messrs. Ahearn, Cantor, Featherson, Foley, Grady, Koehler, Martin, McNulty, Munzinger, Sullivan—38.

Those who voted against the bill were:

Republicans—Messrs. Brush, G. A. Davis, Higgins, Pavey, Wray.

Democrats—Messrs. Coney, Gallagher, McCarren—8.

Absent—Messrs. Chahoon, Sheppard, Wieman, (Rep.,) Guy, (Dem.)—4.

There was a remarkable proceeding soon after the opening of the Senate, when the Greater New-York question appeared for the first time to-day. Senator Lexow, who has charge of the Greater New-York bill, resented what he termed the interference of the Lieutenant Governor. He plainly said on the floor of the Senate that he thought Mr. Saxton had exceeded his prerogative when, within twenty-four hours of the time the Greater New-York bill was to come up, he had given to the public a letter written by Dr. Storrs of Brooklyn to himself, and his reply in opposition to the measure.

There was a short discussion, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton, standing at the presiding officer's desk, made a reply. Senator Pavey, who is opposed to the Greater New-York bill, added to the interest by moving a vote of censure on the Lieutenant Governor for daring to express his opinion on this subject.

It was said in the corridors before the session began that Mr. Lexow proposed to make a sensation, and there was a considerable gathering in the Senate to hear Mr. Lexow "call down" the Lieutenant Governor. It was about 12 o'clock before the routine was disposed of, and Mr. Lexow had his opportunity. He then arose to a question of personal privilege, and the Lieutenant Governor asked him to state it. Everybody kept silent. The pages sat on their stools, as much interested as any one. The "machine" Republican Senators rather approved of Mr. Lexow's proceeding, because they did not like the Lieutenant Governor's interference any more than Mr. Lexow did, but they were not so quick to talk about it in public. The Lieutenant Governor was as calm as a May morning, and he listened to what Mr. Lexow had to say in criticism of his action as free from any trace of excitement as any man in the room. Mr. Lexow said:

I see in the morning papers a letter from the presiding officer of this body which has greatly interested me. In the course of that letter the following language seems to have been used: "From the outset I have said that Brooklyn should not lose her identity without her own consent. The bill referred to is the Lexow bill, now on the order of third reading, known as the New-York and Brooklyn Consolidation bill."

The question I state is as to whether or not the presiding officer of this body has any right, by letter or otherwise, to interfere with the course of legislation here. This letter, Mr. President, was published twenty-four hours before the vote was to be taken on the bill. This article is a matter of great surprise to me, for the reason that the attitude of the Lieutenant Governor on this question, until within a short time, has been well known to me to be in favor of the bill now on the order of third reading.

Mr. Saxton's Defense.

Mr. Saxton—The Senator will permit me to interrupt. The Senator is stating something which has a bearing on the attitude of the Lieutenant Governor. The Senator could know of no such thing. I have had no conversation with him on the subject for two months, and he, therefore, could not know what my attitude would be.

Mr. Lexow—Now, Mr. President, the attitude of the presiding officer of this body last year saved that bill for the consideration of this body on two occasions when his casting vote on a tie prevented the bill from being lost—saved it until the last day of the session, when the final vote resulted in a tie.

Senator McCarren—Do I understand this to be a question of privilege?

The Chairman—The Chair did not expect to be criticised for giving his opinion as a citizen, and can hardly see where the question of privilege comes in. Unless the Senator wishes to move a vote of censure—

Senator Wray—I rise to a point of order. There is nothing before the House at this time for discussion. I do not understand that the Senator from the Twenty-third is more directly concerned in this measure than any other Senator on this floor.

The Chair—The Chair is of the opinion that the point of order is well taken.

Pavey Proposes Censure.

Senator Pavey—I move a vote of censure for the purpose of discussion.

Senator Ellsworth—I hope the Senator from the Fifteenth will withdraw that motion. I do not think that the records of this body should contain any such motion as that.

The Chair—The question is as to the motion of the Senator from the Fifteenth.

Mr. Lexow—A point of order—I did not abandon the floor for the purpose of allowing a motion to be made. I wish it distinctly understood that I had no purpose in mind to move a vote of censure. The Senator from the Twenty-third thinks too much of the presiding officer to make any such motion on this floor. The Senator from the Twenty-third and the gentleman who occupies the high position of Lieutenant Governor have been too close together in the past to permit of my making such a suggestion. Just because of that fact I resent the interference of the Lieutenant Governor of this State with a measure which he has approved for two years past, and which was introduced by me in good faith. I know of no man who more firmly supported this measure. I know of no man who was more heartily in favor of consolidation than the President of this body. I am not going to ask for a vote of censure, but you were unfortunately absent when this session convened, and I had no opportunity to see you before the session was called to order. You will pardon me for the resentment I feel in regard to a matter of this kind. I do not like to see the influence of the presiding officer of this body used to defeat one of the greatest measures ever introduced in Senate or Assembly.

Still a Citizen.

The Lieutenant Governor listened closely, and when Mr. Lexow sat down every one turned to the presiding officer. He made this reply, in his usual dispassionate tone:

The presiding officer simply desires to state that there is no reason whatever for this feeling on the part of the Senator from the Twenty-third. The Chair has not, during the past two months or more, had any conversation with the Senator from the Twenty-third that he can now recall. The President of the Senate last year, during the progress of the bill, was cordially in favor of it. If he had been on the floor of the Senate, he would have supported it. He believed that the people of the City of Brooklyn were in favor of it, and that the sentiment of the people of the State of New-York demanded it. During the past sixty days the knowledge of a great many facts has brought him to the conclusion that the passage of the bill would be a very serious mistake on the part of this Legislature, and especially on the part of the Republican members of this Legislature. The Chair has not attempted to influence legislators on this subject, and, when the Senator states that the Chair has made an effort to defeat this measure, he states what he will reconsider. The Chair has made no effort, but he will suppose, until something better has been brought to his attention, that, as a citizen of this State, he has the same his privileges, and that when addressed on the subject, he may voice his sentiments as he feels them. That privilege the Lieutenant Governor of this State proposes to exercise at all times. He hopes no Senator thinks he has resigned all his privileges as a citizen. He does not believe any Senator thinks he has resigned his privileges in any way, shape, or manner. The letter which he gave, addressed to Dr. Storrs, a gentleman known all over America, and in reply, the letter from him, expressed honest convictions, after due and careful consideration. I think this is all I care to say at to this matter.

Mr. Lexow—In what respect does this bill differ from the bill of last year?

The Chair—Not in the slightest.

Brooklyn Alone Opposes.

The Brooklyn Senators alone opposed the consolidation during the general debate. Messrs. Wray, Brush, and McCarren did the talking and offered the amendments. Messrs. Cantor, Stranahan, and Lexow made strong speeches in favor of the greater city. Mr. Wray fought for a referendum, and early in the day he thought he was going to win, for Mr. Raines went so far as to offer an amendment to Wray's proposition so as to make the manner of voting provided for in the referendum measure conform to the method of voting on Constitutional amendments.

In explaining his vote, Mr. Malby predicted that the consolidation would be disastrous for the Republican Party.

"If we consolidate these cities, with a Democratic majority of 60,000 and patronage of $60,000,000," said Mr. Malby, "I shall never again expect to see Republican officers elected for this State, except at the end of a political revolution."

Nevertheless, Mr. Malby voted for the bill. Mr. Mullin and Mr. Coggeshall said they took about the same view of it as did Mr. Malby. They also voted for it.

Mr. Cantor gave warning that the commission and the Republican "machine" politicians would be very closely watched, and if it appeared that partisan politics was injected into the new charter, the Democrats would resist its adoption next year.

The proceedings on the bill occupied nearly all day, and it was almost 6 o'clock when the final vote was taken.

There was no great interest in the proceedings on the part of the public. The galleries were not once filled during the day, and, compared with the preceding day, when the Raines bill was passed, the session was monotonous.

Notes at the Capitol.

—A bill generally amending the banking law has been introduced in the Senate at the request of the State Superintendent of Banking. It requires foreign building and loan associations to deposit $100,000 in securities in New-York. Directors of trust companies are required to take the banker's oath. Surplus funds may be loaned to members. The banking law regulations refusing loans on collaterals of more than 10 per cent. of the concern's capital to any one person is repealed.

—Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner has an appeal from George A. Middlebrook and others asking for the removal from office of Charles M. Vail and George H. Janneman, trustees of Union School District, No. 6, of Port Richmond. The charges allege violations of duty in several respects and the removal of Principal Hoag on frivolous charges.

—"Biff" Ellison, who is serving a five-years' sentence for assaulting W. H. Henriques, the aged New-York broker, may be pardoned. Ex-Recorder Smyth, who sentenced him, and all the jurors who convicted him have asked a mitigation of the sentence, and Gov. Morton is considering the application.

—John Bogart, Consulting Engineer of the State Board of Health, reports that some measures should be taken to abate the nuisances complained of on the shores of Lake Gleneida, in the vicinity of Carmel, Putnam County. The lake is one of New-York City's sources of water supply.

—The Senate Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations has reported favorably Senator Cantor's bill granting leave to the New-York Carbide and Acetylene Gas Company to lay pipes in New-York, Kings, Richmond, and Westchester Counties under local supervision.

—James Bruce and Joseph Thomson, St. Regis Indians, were callers on Gov. Morton. They wanted $4,000 as balance due on the purchase price of Barnhart and Baxter Islands, in the St. Lawrence River, in 1856. The records showed that the Indians had no just claim.

—The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly listened to arguments in favor of the item in the Supply bill allowing $35,000 for the light batteries of the National Guard, to enable them to carry on field practice the coming year.

—The Capitol Commission has decided that it can make no binding and decisive investigation of the charges against the Deputy Superintendent of Construction, Stephenson, who is practically exonerated on all charges.

—Adjt. Gen. McAlpin has issued commissions to E. T. Donnelly, Second Lieutenant in the Eighth Regiment, and I. E. Taylor, Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Captain, in the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

—Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany has concurred in the veto by the Albany Common Council of the Bi-partisan Police Commission bill, the Commissioners to be appointed by the Common Council.

—The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Edward H. Litchfield to be member of the State Board of Charities and James B. Rathbone to be manager of the Elmira Reformatory.

—The Senate Committee on Rules will soon report an order excluding all but members and those having passes from the Lieutenant Governor from the privileges of the floor.

—State Engineer Adams has appointed Charles D. Brand of Whitesborough as chainman in his department. The name was taken from the civil service list.

—Gov. Morton has signed the bill for a new charter for Sing Sing.

THE DAMROSCH OPERA.

"Die Walkure" Given with Success at the Academy of Music.

The managers of German opera are pretty well convinced that "Die Walküre" is the least attractive of the Nibelungen trilogy. But that fact did not prevent the announcement of it from fairly filling the Academy last night with an audience which was entirely willing and ready to be pleased. It appeared, however, that a large part of it had imported to Fourteenth Street the habits of Fortieth, for nearly half of the first act was completely spoiled by the procession of late-comers, whom the ushers conducted to their seats and who squeezed through to the same in defiance of the rights of those who had come in time and had settled themselves to hear and enjoy the music. Very many of the late-comers had doubtless made an excusable mistake about the hour. For their benefit, as well as for that of those who came

BRITAIN'S CASE IN PERIL

Evidences of Inaccuracy or Worse in Venezuelan Blue Book.

DUTCH OCCUPATION IS DISPROVED

Most Important Document Quoted Contains No Such Sentences as Those Given as Textual.

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily Chronicle to-morrow will publish another of its series of articles attacking the Venezuelan Blue Book recently issued by the British Government, in which it will contend that the statements that the claim to territory in the interior is based upon the facts of possession and occupation by the Dutch in the eighteenth century are disproved by the very references to the documents cited.

The Chronicle's article will express fear that the entire case will be vitiated by the assumption that the Dutchmen's roving descents upon the coasts and rivers of the territory claimed constitute effective occupation.

The Chronicle, in its article, will announce its intention to deal in detail March 13 with a grave disclosure which it mentions briefly now, viz., that the preliminary statement of the British case contains the following:

"A formal report was sent home to The Centurion in April, 1770, containing, among others, the following important statements:

"'We have no fort on the Cuyuni, nor had we ever one there. Our two forts are nothing more than villages of missions on the northern bank of the Yuruary.'"

The Chronicle will remark that The Centurion's report, perhaps the most important document in the Blue Book, contains no such sentences as the foregoing, and that the supposed quotation of it is simply an inaccurate version, garbled for the purpose of giving support to the compiler's case. The purport of The Centurion's dispatch was largely to the effect that the Dutch did not hold anything on the Cuyuni except a settlement at its mouth, where it joins the Essequibo.

In conclusion, the article contends that five supposed quotations in the preliminary statement of the British case are inaccurate and misleading marvels, and asks:

"When we have a good enough case to arbitrate, why try to prove more than we can maintain?"

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS PARDONED.

Agriculturists of Abyssinia Are Glad to Return to Italy.

LONDON, March 11.—A dispatch to The Central News from Rome says that the Cabinet has decided to pardon the prisoners now in confinement under conviction of participation in the Socialist riots in Sicily in 1893.

Among the convicts who will be released by this decision is Signor de Felice, who at the time of his conviction was a member of the Chamber of Deputies and was twice re-elected while serving his sentence. His election was annulled, however, on the ground that he was a convict.

The members of the Italian agricultural colony which established itself upon the Godofelassi plateau, in Abyssinia, have returned to Massowah. They express themselves as glad that the war in Abyssinia has compelled them to quit their agricultural life, which was rendered terribly arduous by plagues of locusts, arid soil, and the claims of the State.

The Tribuna expresses dissatisfaction with the new Cabinet, which, it fears, is not possessed of sufficient energy to solve the grave questions pending.

The Italia says it is a Ministry of reflection and must be judged by its works.

The Fanfulla and Esercito approve the construction of the Cabinet, and believe that Parliament will support it.

The Riforma, a firm supporter of Crispi, makes a violent attack upon the new Ministry, which, it says, has no settled programme.

AFRICAN POLICE ADMINISTRATOR.

New Appointee Not Under the Chartered Company, as Hitherto.

LONDON, March 11.—The Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has appointed Sir Richard Edward Rowley Martin as Administrator of all of the police in Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, and Mashonaland. The appointment prescribes that the Administrator shall be solely responsible to the Government, and not to the British South Africa Company, as hitherto.

Sir Richard E. R. Martin served with the Inniskilling Dragoons in the Boer war of 1881, and with the Bechuanaland Border police force from 1886 to 1888. He was British Commissioner and President of the Portuguese-Swazi Boundary Commission, and British Commission on Special Missions to Tongaland in 1888. In 1888-9 he was Lieutenant Colonel commanding the Sixth Dragoons, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and retired in 1890. In the same year he was British commander in Swaziland.

DESTITUTION OF ARMENIANS.

A Deputation to Gladstone Projected to Urge National Relief.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The Rev. Mr. Christie, an American missionary stationed at Tarsus, will superintend the distribution of relief to the Zeitoun refugees.

LONDON, March 11.—The Daily News to-morrow will dilate upon the pitiable state of the 200,000 Armenians. One district alone absorbed £10,000 of the £30,000 remitted to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey.

The News will announce that the Anglo-Armenian Society intends to approach Gladstone soon with a proposition that a deputation be appointed to urge upon Lord Salisbury the establishment of a national relief fund under Government patronage.

EXTRADITION AND PANAMA FRAUD.

An English Magistrate to Take Depositions on Cornelius Herz's Case.

LONDON, March 11.—The News to-morrow will say that, acting in accordance with the provisions of the recently modified extradition treaty between France and Great Britain, Magistrate Sir John Bridge of the Bow Street Police Court will shortly visit Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was concerned with the late Baron Reinach in the Panama Canal frauds at Bournamouth.

The purpose of the Magistrate's visit is to take depositions bearing upon the case. This procedure, The News will say, is an entirely new departure. Dr. Herz is under sentence, imposed by a French court, of five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000f., and his extradition to France has long been sought.

AUSTRIA AND GERMANY CONFER.

Goluchowski's Visit and Eulenburg's Return from Vienna.

PARIS, March 11.—Concerning the visit to Berlin of Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Le Figaro suggests that Austria may wish the Kaiser to explain his Russophile leanings.

VIENNA, March 11.—Count von Eulenburg, German Ambassador to Austria, has gone to Berlin.

BERLIN, March 11.—Emperor William has conferred upon Count Goluchowski the decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle.

Americans at the English Court.

LONDON, March 11.—The Princess of Wales held the first drawing room of the season in behalf of the Queen at Buckingham Palace at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Among the Americans presented were Mrs. W. J. Ritchie of California, formerly Miss Roach of Cincinnati; Miss Curtis of Boston, a cousin of Lady Playfair, and Miss Clara Curtis. The Americans were presented by Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, who, after the drawing room, held a reception at her residence.

German Sugar Bill Amendment.

BERLIN, March 11.—The Reichstag committee to which the Government's Sugar bill was referred signified its approval today, by a vote of 13 to 7, of the proposal of Herr von Puttkamer fixing the annual limit of the total taxable sugar production at 17,000,000 double quintals. All of the other proposed amendments to the original bill were rejected by the committee.

Trial of Reformers in Transvaal.

PRETORIA, March 11.—The trial of the members of the Reform Committee and other alleged conspirators against the Government who were arrested in Johannesburg and brought here was resumed today.

British Guiana's New Governor.

LONDON, March 11.—Sir Augustus W. L. Hemming, the newly appointed Governor of British Guiana, sailed from Southampton for New-York on board the steamer Havel to-day, en route for his new post.

Twenty-two Countries for Paris's Fair

PARIS, March 11.—Twenty-two countries have given notice of their intention to take part in the exhibition to be held in Paris in 1900.

Queen Victoria Arrived at Nice.

NICE, March 11.—Queen Victoria arrived here this afternoon.

THE PRESIDENT DUCK HUNTING.

He Started Last Night with Friends for Widewater, Va.—Weather Favorable for the Sport.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—President Cleveland sailed from Washington to-night on another duck-hunting trip. His destination is Widewater, Va., forty miles down the Potomac, where his friend, Col. Richard Walter, has several private ducking blinds.

As usual, the lighthouse tender Maple conveyed the party, which consisted of Mr. Cleveland, Commander Lamberton of the navy, who is the Lighthouse Inspector for the Potomac River district, and Dr. O'Reilly of the army, the President's physician.

The President and his friends arrived at the Washington and Norfolk Steamboat wharf at 11 o'clock in the White House carriage. Immediately after they went on board the Maple, the lines were cast off and the little vessel steamed down the river.

The weather is of the kind that is supposed to delight duck hunters. The snow had just ceased falling when the Maple started. The party probably will return tomorrow.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A RAILROAD TRAIN.

James Conlon Arrested for Loosening Rails of the Long Island Road.

LONG ISLAND CITY, March 11.—Detective James Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad arrested James Conlon of Deer Park to-day on a charge of attempting to wreck a train near that village last Friday evening. Conlon was formerly a section boss in the employ of the railroad, but was discharged some time ago because he was thought to be irresponsible. He was taken to Babylon and arraigned before Justice Cooper, who paroled him in the custody of two constables until he could be examined as to his sanity.

Conlon lives near where the attempt to wreck the train was made. He is fifty years old and has two children. His wife died recently, and this is said to have affected his mind.

About the time the Ronkonkoma express was stopped by ties on the track Conlon ran into the house of a neighbor and threw away a heavy maul or hammer such as is used by railroad men. Detective Sarvis found this maul, and also got other evidence upon which he arrested Conlon.

The attempted wreck was the narrowest escape of the kind in the history of the railroad. There were four ties piled upon the track, and the fishplate which holds the rails together was loosened so as to allow the rails to spread. The train passed over the dangerous spot without injury.

DR. DOTY GOING TO HAVANA.

He Will Study Methods to Keep Yellow Fever from This Port.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, will leave Quarantine to-day for an extensive trip through the yellow fever zone. The principal object of the trip will be to visit Havana and consult with Dr. D. M. Burgess, the United States Marine Hospital Inspector at that place, in reference to such regulations as may be deemed necessary to protect this port next season from yellow fever.

While at Havana Dr. Doty will visit the yellow fever hospitals and inspect the general sanitary conditions at that port.

Committee of Twenty-five Meets.

The Anti-Platt Committee of Twenty-five held a meeting last night at the Windsor Hotel. At its conclusion John E. Milholland announced that the committee had not departed from its position, and that it was going to present a protest to the State Convention. He refused to go into details.

No date has as yet been selected for the mass meeting which was to have been held "on or about the 1st of March." Mr. Milholland declined to say anything about the meeting.

Rear Admiral Walke Buried.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Henry Walke, United States Navy, retired, took place from the First Reformed Church, Seventh Avenue and Carroll Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar officiated. At the conclusion of the services the casket was carried from the church to hearse by a detachment of bluejackets. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Gen. Woodward's Will Filed.

The will of Gen. John B. Woodward was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The estate is valued at $175,000.

He left his entire estate to his wife, Elizabeth C. Woodward. They had two children, Mary B. Woodward and Robins B. Woodward.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

—5:30 A. M.—134 Third Avenue; G. A. Buchignani, restaurant; damage, $500.

—9:45 A. M.—200 Water Street; G. W. Rabe; chimney; damage trifling.

—11:25 A. M.—10 Liberty Street; Frederick Tupper; machine shop; damage, $50.

—11:30 A. M.—106 East Twenty-third Street; Jennings Demorest; damage trifling.

—12:30 P. M.—28 East Fifty-ninth Street; Romaine Brown; dwelling; damage trifling.

—1:45 P. M.—845 Columbus Avenue; Catharine Rohn; liquor store; damage, $1,000.

—2:50 P. M.—239 East Twenty-sixth Street; Patrick Fitzgibbons; tenement; damage, $5.

—6:25 P. M.—492 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; Alfred Victor; no damage.

—8:00 P. M.—812 Eighth Avenue; Henry Humphrey; damage, $500.

—9:05 P. M.—444 West Forty-first Street; David Hennessy; tenement; damage slight.

—10:35 P. M.—12 East Forty-second Street; Dixon Laidlow; damage, $1,500.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WESTFIELD, Mass., March 11.—The Masonic Block, one of the principal buildings of the town, was burned this afternoon, the fire starting from some unknown cause in the basement. The loss is $100,000, with $70,000 insurance. The building was owned by Mount Monah Lodge of Masons, D. L. Gillett, and Col. J. A. Lakin. The loss on the building is $25,000. The ground floor was occupied by W. R. Smith's shoe store, on which the loss was $8,000, and the D. L. Gillett Dry Goods Company, whose loss is nearly $45,000. The Masons occupied the third story, and the second was taken up with offices.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—A fire at Mrs. James Loomis's farm, at West Suffield, last night caused a loss of $4,000. The stock barns, horse sheds, and tobacco sheds, with their contents, including two horses, five cows, and sevtral pigs, and hay, were burned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.—A fire, which started this morning in the cellar of the storage building 113 Arch Street, occupied by Crew, Levick & Co., oil dealers, did $10,000 damage to that and adjoining property. It is said the fire was caused by a lamp being upset.

MECHANICSBURG, Penn., March 11.—The country store and house of William Stansbury, with an adjoining warehouse, were burned last night. The family had a narrow escape from being burned to death. The loss is $10,000; partly insured.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March 11. —A storage shed and frame building at the Welbel Brewery, Oak Street, were burned this morning. The loss is from $8,000 to $12,000.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 11.—A fire in Pike's Block, River Point, to-day damaged the building and contents to the extent of $3,500, covered by insurance.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., March 11.—The house of C. B. Thompson of Elwood was burned last night. The loss is not known.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 11.—Fire this evening in the printing office of W. H. Hicks, 82 Seneca Street, caused a loss of $10,000.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Bond, Antwerp Feb. 29, with mdse and passengers to International Navigation Company. Anchored outside of the Bar at 11:25 P. M.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Lieut. William Babcock.

Lieut. William Babcock, executive officer of the United States steamship Michigan, died at the University Club, Twenty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, last evening, after an illness of ten days. He contracted pneumonia while doing compass duty at Washington. After arriving at the University Club he gradually grew worse.

Lieut. Babcock was about forty-four years old. He was appointed to the navy from Kansas, having been graduated from Annapolis in 1871. He served with distinction as a sea-going officer and was popular in Washington society. He distinguished himself on the Michigan when she ran ashore in Lake Superior last Summer, remaining on the bridge for twenty-five hours.

He was the son of John T. Babcock, a distinguished lawyer of Fremont, Ohio, and a brother of the Commissioner of Fisheries in California. His mother is Mrs. W. L. Trumbull of Columbus, Ohio. He served under Capt. Rogers, the Inspector of the Lighthouse District on Staten Island, and was instrumental in establishing the electric light system in New-York Harbor.

He was a member of the Metropolitan Club of Washington and the University Club and Seawanhaka Yacht Club in this city.

The body will probably be taken to the navy yard in Brooklyn to-day. Mrs. Trumbull has been notified of her son's death, and on her arrival here will make arrangements for the funeral.

Peter Y. Everett.

Peter Y. Everett died at Harlem Hospital yesterday from heart failure. He had been at Bellevue Hospital for several days and was taken sick on the way to his son's home, at Brook Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

Mr. Everett was born in this city in 1832. When seventeen years old he entered the newspaper business as a reporter for The New-York Sun. He was afterward a war correspondent for The New-York Herald. He also worked on The Telegram, Sunday Mercury, and The Daily News, and until about one year ago was Jersey coast correspondent of The World.

Mr. Everett when young joined the Volunteer Firemen, and when the present paid department was organized he took a prominent part in the work. He was Secretary of the Volunteer Firemen's Association. During his newspaper career Mr. Everett founded The Atlantic Highlands Herald, which is now The Monmouth Press; The Hudson County Democrat, The Belleville Herald, and The East Orange Gazette. He was the first Postmaster at Atlantic Highlands.

William L. Greene.

William L. Greene, Passenger Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, died at his residence, 2,047 Seventh Avenue, in this city, on Tuesday, aged fifty-nine years.

Mr. Greene had seen long service in the railroad business, and was well known throughout the country. He first entered the railroad service with the Union Pacific, and then was with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, and for several years had been with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at their New-York office. The funeral services will take place at his late residence at 8 o'clock this evening.

Alembert Pond.

Alembert Pond, seventy-four years old, for over forty years one of the leading lawyers of Saratoga, died of muscular atrophy at his home in that village Tuesday night. He was born in Schroon, Essex County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. He leaves a son, Charles L. Pond; a daughter, Mrs. Waldo Lurich, and a brother, W. I. Pond, all of Saratoga.

Obituary Notes.

—Sister Anatole, one of the best-known Little Sisters of the Poor, connected with the Dudley Street (Boston) Home, died there yesterday. Before entering the home she was known as Marie Rouet. She was born at Muret, France, Sept. 2, 1823. She spent twenty years in Paris, and came to Boston in 1850, joining the Roxbury Order of the Little Sister of the Poor, at the opening of the home twenty-six years ago, and has been connected with that institution since that time.

—John B. Lutz, a German resident of Pittsburg, Penn., prominent in business, church, and financial circles, died Tuesday night, aged seventy-four years. Death was caused by general debility, due to advanced age. For fourteen years Mr. Lutz was President of The Beobachter Publishing Company, for twelve years President of the South Side German Savings and Deposit Bank.

—Judge Enoch H. Jones died at Waretown, N. J., yesterday from Bright's disease. He was seventy-two years old. He was a Lay Judge of Ocean County from 1889 to 1894, and represented Ocean Township on the County Board of Freeholders for many years. He was a prominent business man, and a leader in the Democratic Party.

—The Rev. Elliott D. Tompkins, rector of St. James's Church, Long Branch, N. J., died last night from typhoid fever. He was sixty years old. He had been rector of St. James's Church twenty-three years. He leaves a wife and three daughters. Mr. Tompkins was a brilliant scholar and prominent in the New-Jersey Episcopal Diocese.

—Prosper Le Fevre, who was said to be the oldest man in New-Rochelle, died there yesterday at his home, 218 Main Street. He was born in New-Rochelle and was ninety years old. He was the last of four brothers. One was Capt. Peter E. Le Fevre of the old steamship Vanderbilt, and Superintendent of the Savannah Steamship Line.

—Archibald B. Love died yesterday at his home in Ulster County. He was born June 20, 1801, in New-York City, and lived to be ninety-eight years old. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. Mr. Love cast his first vote for Jackson. He was a lifelong Democrat.

—Mrs. Mary Pierson, widow of Gen. William S. Pierson, who served in the war of the rebellion, died at Windsor, Conn., Tuesday night. She was seventy-five years old. Mrs. Pierson was the daughter of Dr. Timothy A. Beers, who was for twenty-five years, a medical professor at Yale College.

—The death in Florida of Thomas Edwards of Portland, Me., is announced. His young daughter, who was with him, died a few days ago. Mr. Edwards was Treasurer of the Berlin Mills Company, and President of the Williams Manufacturing Company. He leaves a wife, son, and two daughters.

—The Rev. T. F. Colburn of Pittsburg, Penn., a prominent clergyman and Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died in Pittston, Penn., yesterday. He went there Saturday to preach at a special church service, and was taken ill.

—Postmaster Edwin F. Westcott of South Seaville, N. J., a Democratic politician, died Tuesday night of heart disease. He held many offices in Cape May County, including those of Fish Warden and Justice of the Peace, and was also prominent in Masonic circles.

—Esquire R. Miller of Killingly, Conn., died yesterday. He was born in that town sixty-nine years ago, and represented it in the Legislature twice. He was a Selectman for twelve years. Five sons, all residents of Killingly, survive him.

—Henry Jarecki, the founder of the Jarecki Manufacturing Company of Erie, Penn., the largest brass factory in the United States, died yesterday, at Coronado Beach, Santiago, Cal. A widow and four children survive him.

—The death from yellow fever of Capt. Cummings, of the schooner Julia Fowler of New-York was announced yesterday from the West Indies. He was fifty-three years old, and well known throughout New-England.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ALBEMARLE—John C. Bancroft of Boston.
—EVERETT—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg, N. Y.
—WINDSOR—Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y.
—HOFFMAN—Ex-Mayor William B. Kirk of Syracuse.
—HOLLAND—E. Prentiss Bailey of Utica and Hiram W. Sibley of Rochester.
—WALDORF—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia.
—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson and Peter White of Michigan, and ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley of Connecticut.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—PAGE'S—W. C. Hoyt of New-York.
—COCHRAN—E. H. Truesdell, Theodore McAvoy, New-York.
—WILLARD'S—Harry Stump, Miss A. Clagg, Miss J. Dowling, New-York.
—NORMANDIE—Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Kilburn, G. E. Miles, Jerome Carthy, New-York.
—RIGGS—D. D. Mallory, A. M. Sypher, Mrs. C. Tracy, Miss Tracy, Phillips Abbott, New-York.
—EBBITT—William Easterbrook, H. R. Shirley, F. S. Weddle, W. E. Tucker, H. S. McKeog, New-York.
—ARLINGTON—Seth Low, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCurdy, Henry W. Blake, G. W. Moon, W. S. Farmer, Mr. and Mrs. Max Simons, W. H. Halsey of New-York.
—SHOREHAM—Simon Armostrong, Dr. J. H. Senner, Samuel B. Dick, Gen. Wager Swayne, L. C. Henderson, A. C. Huidekoper, J. R. Rogers, Alexander Halliday, A. B. Halliday, Miss L. C. Gaffrey, Miss L. Burtel, Mrs. C. F. Winthrop, H. N. Kibbe, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Crats of New-York.
—RALEIGH—Charles E. McCandless, Col. John M. Johnson, Col. E. M. C. Davis, A. B. Mafshall, Mr. and Mrs. John Mathews, H. C. Barker, Waldo E. Buck, J. H. Simmons, T. A. Laird, J. H. Johnson and wife, E. W. Van Houten, E. A. Bliss, R. W. Simpson of New-York.

STANDS ON HIS RECORD

Iowa Formally Launches the Allison Presidential Boom.

NO PLATFORM OF SET PRINCIPLES

Attention Is Called to the Fact that the Senator Ever Has Been a Consistent Friend of Bimetallism.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 11.—The Republican State Convention met in this city to-day to select delegates to the National Convention at St. Louis, and to formally inaugurate the candidacy of Senator William B. Allison of Iowa for President. The convention was one of the largest ever held in the State.

Congressman J. P. Dolliver was named as temporary Chairman. His speech served to rouse the enthusiasm of Allison's supporters to the highest point, and every reference to the Senator was cheered to the echo from first to last.

J. N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs offered a resolution naming Senator John H. Gear, Congressmen W. P. Hepburn and David B. Henderson, and J. S. Clarkson as delegates-at-large. There had been a movement to keep Clarkson off the delegation, but it was promptly squelched before the convention met, and the resolution was carried unanimously. For alternates-at-large there were a number of aspirants, and those selected were H. G. McMillan of Lyon, David Heimsheimer of Mills, Phil Schaller of Sac, and J. E. Foster of Mahaska.

The resolutions are in a form at variance from the ordinary declarations of State conventions; they are in the nature of an address to the country on the claims of Allison for the Presidential nomination. The platform, briefly, is the public record of Allison, with which alone the platform deals. It formally presents him to the Nation as a candidate, and calls attention to the part he has taken in National legislation. The important sections of the platform are as follows:

Senator Allison has been a conspicuous figure in this beneficent work of the party throughout its whole existence. No other man in the Nation more emphatically represents the constructive and resourceful capacity of the party to meet, in a practical and successful way, the difficult problems of administration. He has been a prominent and indefatigable laborer in all the difficult problems connected with the war, and the means of sustaining it; reconstruction and the harmonizing of the sections; the abolition of slavery, and the overthrow of polygamy; the enfranchisement, education, and upbuilding of the negro, supplementing in this work which he early did in his own State; the raising of revenue to sustain the Government, pay pensions, and discharge thousands of millions of the public debts; the creation of our financial system, and the return to specie payment; the creation of sound currency; the upbuilding of agencies for the development of the West; the reform of the civil service; the National control of the railroads, the upbuilding of the American industries; the protection of dairy and agricultural products; the prevention of Chinese and pauper and criminal immigration, and the creation of a pension list unequaled in the gratitude of nations.

If the dominant issue is to be the tariff, then no man better represents it, for no man has been oftener placed in the leadership in the formation of Republican tariffs than Senator Allison. For thirty-one years he has been among the foremost in their construction and discussion, and always upon the line of that fair and sufficient protection that is the strength of the party policy.

If the financial question is to be the issue of the campaign then Allison is the man first commended to the Nation, by reason of his reputation for financial resourcefulness and constructiveness and soundness, a fact conspicuously recognized by the pressure of Presidents Garfield and Harrison upon him to take the portfolio of the Treasury in their respective Administrations. He has been favorable to a true bimetallism. He has at all times labored to maintain an abundant currency of gold, silver, and paper, made interconvertible and equal to the best currency of the commercial world.

He has demanded for the business of the Nation a currency equitable and stable, free from the oscillations so dangerous to business interests and unjust to the wage-earners of the Nation.

If the foreign policy of the Nation is to be the issue, Senator Allison has held rigidly to the teachings of Washington and the teachings of Monroe—opposing all entangling alliances with other countries.

If experience and familiarity with every detail of governmental business is to be the test, Senator Allison has thirty-two years of intimate knowledge and experience, gained as a member of the great committees in Congress, to emphasize his eminent fitness.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

McKINLEY NOT "EMBARRASSED."

The Ohio Convention Avoids a Clear Declaration on the Currency.

Delegates-at-Large to the St. Louis Convention—J. R. FORAKER, ASA BUSHNELL, MARCUS A. HANNA, and C. H. GROSVENOR.

Alternates—JOSEPH E. LOWES, CHARLES FLEISCHMANN, JOHN P. GREEN, and J. W. TAYLOR.

Electors-at-Large—J. F. MACK and ALBERT DOUGLASS, Jr.

Secretary of State—CHARLES KINNEY.

Judge of the Supreme Court—MARSHALL J. WILLIAMS, renominated.

Dairy and Food Commissioner—J. E. BLACKBURN.

Member of Board of Public Works—F. A. HUFFMAN.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11.—The Republican State Convention to-day was a rather dreary affair. The main object for which it had met—that of advancing the Presidential interests of Major McKinley—had been accomplished yesterday when Senator-elect Foraker, on being elected Chairman, had made a speech cordially indorsing the candidacy of the protection apostle. A State ticket was nominated to-day and a platform adopted. The platform declared for bimetallism. This was in accordance with the programme which sought not to "embarrass" the favorite son by even inferentially committing him to any definite position on the financial issue. The platform adopted was as follows:

The Republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of Republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of the last three years, which assure a glorious National triumph in the coming election.

We denounce the Democratic Administration as the most destructive and disastrous the history of our country has ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectation of the country, but has lastly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party.

We affirm our adherence to the principles of the Republican Party as defined by the National Convention of 1892.

We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection by all ties of party fealty and affection, which are dearer to us now than ever before. This principle has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people irrespective of party than at any previous period in our National history. It is everywhere recognized and indorsed as the great, masterful, triumphant American principle—the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the Treasury of the United States, and the bulwark to our National independence and financial honor.

We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of Democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing, as it has, to a prosperous and happy people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress, from which nothing but a return to the policy of protection can relieve us.

We denounce the free-wool provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and demand such protection for the sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

The Republican Party stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates, and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman. It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage.

It stands for a foreign policy dictated by and imbued with a spirit that is genuinely American for a policy that will revive the National traditions and restore the National spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century.

It stands for such a policy with all foreign nations as will insure both to us and them justice, good faith, dignity, and honor. It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it.

It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with the sails of American vessels, flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it floats. It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficits in time of peace, and favors the return of the Government to a debt-paying policy, and opposes the continuance of the debt-making policy. It is too plain for argument that the public credits for commercial interests of the country require the revenues of the Government to be amply sufficient for the public expenditure at all times, without danger of deficit, and to that end Congress without delay should make due provision.

We contend for honest money; for a currency of gold, silver, and paper, with which to measure our exchanges, that shall be as sound as the Government and as untarnished as its honor; and to that end we favor bimetallism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parities of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal.

We denounce the present administration of the Pension Bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the Union soldiers, and we pledge anew, to the veterans of the Republic, a watchful care and recognition of their claims upon a grateful people.

The people have triumphantly elected Gen. Bushnell to the Governorship, the General Assembly has emphatically indorsed the people's choice for United States Senator, ex-Gov. Foraker, and we congratulate the Republicans of Ohio that to-day has completed the fulfillment of all the pledges made by their last convention.

We honor the eminent sons of other States, whose splendid services and high character have justified their presentation to the American people as candidates for the Presidency, and we assure Republicans everywhere that, whoever may lead the Republican hosts, Ohio will contribute her share to the swelling tide of victory in November. The people of Ohio take satisfaction in the expression coming from every section of our common country, of popular approval of their distinguished fellow-citizen, William McKinley. The great advocate of protection, who has all his life stood for America, it factories, its farms, its firesides, finds his reward in the confidence and affection of the people, whose interests have been his constant care. As their candidate for the Presidency, the Republicans of Ohio pledge him anew the absolute, loyal, and unswerving support of his State at the National Convention, and instruct the delegates chosen to represent Ohio to redeem this pledge.

When the platform had been read, ex-Congressman W. C. Cooper of Mount Vernon made a speech, closing with offering a resolution that the four delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis be Senator-elect Foraker, Gov. Bushnell, Marcus A. Hanna, and Congressman C. H. Grosvenor. The resolution was adopted with a yell. Dr. Joseph E. Lowes of Dayton, Senator Charles Fleischmann of Cincinnati, John P. Green of Cleveland, and J. W. Taylor of East Liverpool were chosen alternate delegates to the St. Louis Convention. J. F. Mack of Sandusky and Albert Douglass, Jr., of Chillicothe were chosen Presidential Electors-at-Large. E. W. Doty of Cuyahoga County, Allen T. Wickoff of Franklin, and Charles Kinney of Scioto County were put in nomination for Secretary of State, Kinney being chosen on the first ballot.

J. E. Blackburn of Belmont was nominated for Food Commissioner and F. A. Hoffman for member of the Board of Public Works. Marshall J. Williams was renominated for Supreme Judge.

The so-called Foraker slate was badly broken, the only member of the slate who was nominated being Representative Blackburn for State Food Commissioner, and he won by the aid of the enemies of Dr. F. E. McNeal, the present incumbent, who had the united opposition of the wholesale grocery trade.

LITTLEFIELD FOR GOVERNOR.

The Rhode Island Democrats Place a State Ticket in the Field.

Governor—GEORGE L. LITTLEFIELD of Pawtucket.

Lieutenant Governor—AUGUSTUS S. MILLER of Providence.

Secretary of State—GEORGE L. CHURCH of Tiverton.

Attorney General—GEORGE T. BROWN of Providence.

General Treasurer—JOHN G. PERRY of South Kingston.

PROVIDENCE, March 11.—The Democratic State Convention was held to-day. Richard P. Comstock was elected Chairman of the convention, and, in accepting the place, spoke as follows:

The night of darkness for the Democratic Party in this State is almost past, and we can already begin to see the light. Continued power leads to abuse of power. The Republican Party has been going ahead as if there was no end in view, and has brought the State upon the verge of bankruptcy. For many years the Democratic Party has requested a revision of the Constitution of the State, and has embodied that request in its platform for several years. Now the Republicans have seen the force of this issue and have devised a scheme by which they put this matter in the hands of a commission, directed and controlled by that party. That will give us a worse condition than before. I believe that this is an issue we can fight on, and one that we can win on.

The Chair appointed a committee of five to prepare the platform, and while this committee was in conference, the nomination of candidates for general offices was taken up.

Thomas H. Vance placed in nomination for Governor the name of George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket, which nomination was unanimously ratified.

Mr. Owen desired that the candidate should not be confounded with George A. Littlefield of this city, whose name had been associated in rumor with the "infamous A. P. A."

The remainder of the ticket was nominated as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Augustus S. Miller, Providence; Secretary of State—George L. Church, Tiverton; Attorney General—George T. Brown, Providence; General Treasurer—John G. Perry, South Kingston.

The Committee on Resolutions presented, through its Chairman, Oscar Lapham, the following platform:

The Democratic Party congratulates the people of this State that, owing to our continued and incessant demand for a revision of the Constitution, the party has been driven to see the imperative need of a change in our fundamental law. The Democratic Party, however, demands a revision of the Constitution by the representatives of the people, duly chosen for that purpose, and not by commissions appointed by the party in power. The scheme of the party now in power is only to retain power and more surely fasten upon the State corporation rule.

We deprecate the reckless and lavish expenditures of the public money by the party now in power in this State, and remind the people that the present condition of the finances of the State is a renewed warning that the power to spend the public moneys should be taken from the present hands, which have already led the State to the verge of bankruptcy.

We demand a revision of the inequitable tax laws of this State. It has become apparent that the continuance in power of one party for so many years has led to gross abuses, which can be cured only by a change of party administration, and we pledge the people that, if elected, the candidates of the Democratic Party will administer the laws of this State for the benefit of the whole people of the State and not for the few.

Pending the arrival of the candidates, Dr. L. F. G. Garvin, State Representative from Cumberland, addressed the convention upon the issues outlined in the platform. The Committee on Candidates not being able to find the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, the convention adjourned.

NOT BOUND TO MORTON.

McKinley Develops a Strong Support in Jefferson County.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., March 11.—The Republican caucuses to select delegates to the district conventions were held throughout Jefferson County yesterday. In several places where efforts were made to test the sentiment of the voters it was clearly apparent that McKinley is their second choice, after Gov. Morton, and in one or two cases McKinley was declared the preference over Morton. As a rule no instructions were given.

ROME, N. Y., March 11.—The Second Assembly District Republican Convention this afternoon elected Albert A. Seaton, Hugh H. Miller, James Corbett, Dr. F. T. Gorton, and Frank Cody delegates to the State Convention. Alternates, Frank Reynolds, Charles H. Philo, A. F. Bronson, Charles B. Conkling, and George W. Allen.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gov. Morton for the Presidency and Charles W. Hackett for Chairman of the State Committee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 11.—W. Judson Smith, Daniel Crichton, M. E. Driscoll, Gates Thalheimer, I. Henry Dansriger, and Ray B. Smith were to-day chosen delegates to the State Convention by the Republicans of the Third District of Onondaga County. The Fourth District chose the following delegates: Carroll E. Smith, Charles M. Warner, J. William Smith, Udelmer C. Adams, D. E. Hayden, and Clarence E. Rice.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 11.—At the Republican County Convention to-day the following delegates to the State Convention were elected: George Chahoon, W. T. Honsinger, E. C. Baker, S. D. Hammond, E. K. Baker, and Charles Daal. Resolutions indorsing Gov. Morton for President were adopted amid cheers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—Special County Judge George A. Carnahan presided at the Assembly District Convention of the Republicans of the Third Monroe District to-night. Resolutions introduced by Excise Commissioner P. P. Dickinson "joined with the Republicans of the Empire State in cordially indorsing the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency. The following were elected to the State Convention: J. W. Clark, Frank Bottum, J. C. Woodbury, P. P. Dickinson, J. S. Graham, and Frederick Remington; alternates, Myles Flynn, George Hedditch, J. H. Ashton, John Powers, G. H. Glasgow, and J. R. Bourne.

ERIE WILL FIGHT MORTON.

The McKinley Movement Will Take Aggressive Action Friday.

BUFFALO, March 11.—One thousand citizens who favor the nomination of William McKinley as the Republican candidate for President assembled at Music Hall to-night to inaugurate a movement in his behalf in Erie County. Charles E. Walbridge, a prominent merchant, presided, and Adelbert Moot

TO GOVERN CYCLE RIDING

The New-Jersey Law Introduced in the Assembly at Albany.

ORDINANCES THAT TOWNS MAY PASS

Regulations as to Brakes, Lights, Speed, and Use of Sidewalks That May Be Adopted.

ALBANY, March 11.—Senator Parsons of Rochester to-day introduced a bill to regulate the use of bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles, and to require uniformity of ordinances affecting the same. It is almost identically the same law that has been passed in New-Jersey. The bill was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. Its provisions are as follows:

Section 1. The several cities, towns, and villages shall have power to pass ordinances regulating the use of bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles on the public highways, streets, avenues, squares, and parks within the limits in accordance with the following provisions:

1. To require all bicycles, tricycles, and similar vehicles when in use on such public highways, streets, avenues, or places to have a lamp of such illuminating power as to be plainly seen 100 yards ahead, attached thereto and kept lighted between one hour after sunset and sunrise.

2. To require all bicycles, tricycles, or similar vehicles to carry a suitable alarm bell, attached to the vehicle, which when rung may be heard 100 feet away.

3. To regulate the rate of speed at which it may be lawful to ride such machine, provided that no ordinance or regulation shall be made to apply exclusively to bicycles, tricycles, or similar vehicles, but the same limitations shall apply to the rate of speed of carriages and all other vehicles on said public roads and streets.

4. To permit the authorities of such municipalities having charge of the highways, streets, &c., in their discretion upon any special occasion to grant permits to any person or persons to ride such machines during a specified time upon specified portions of the public highways of such place at any rate of speed, and may annex such other reasonable conditions to such permits as they shall deem proper, and the said authorities of such municipalities may also, under such conditions as they shall deem proper, permit the use of velocipedes or other similar machines by children on any sidewalk in any public way, square, or park in such municipality.

5. To regulate or prohibit the riding of any bicycle, tricycle, or similar machine upon the sidewalks within the limits of any city, town, or village, the term "sidewalk" as used in this act meaning any sidewalk laid out as such by any city, town, or village which is reserved by custom for the use of pedestrians and which has been specially prepared for their use, but not including footpaths or portions of public roads lying outside of the thickly settled parts of cities and towns which are worn only by travel and are not improved by the public authorities or by the abutting owners.

6. To provide that every violation of any such ordinance shall render the offender subject to a fine not exceeding $5 for each offense, and that by such ordinance it shall be provided that the Justice, Police Judge, Recorder, or other Magistrate who has jurisdiction over such offenders in violation of such ordinance may impose such fine in his discretion as he may think proper, not exceeding the sum of $5 for each offense.

Sec. 2. No city, town, or village shall have any power to make any ordinance, by-law, or regulation respecting the use of bicycles or tricycles, except as provided in this act; and, except as provided in this act no ordinance, by-law, regulation heretofore or hereafter made by a city, town, or village in respect to bicycles or tricycles shall have any force or effect.

Sec. 3. All acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

CYCLING IN THE ORANGES.

Notes of Interest to Members of Wheeling Organizations.

ORANGE, N. J., March 11.—A movement is on foot to organize a cycling club of the members of the League of American Wheelmen in the Oranges, and it seems to be meeting with much favor. It will have some very attractive social features, and discussions will also be had of all surrent topics of interest to wheelemen, especially the subject of good roads and the bills affecting them that may come before the Legislature from time to time. A meeting formally to organize will be held soon. The principal promoters of the scheme are James S. Holmes, Jr., ex-Chief Consul of the League of American Wheelmen; Dr. William P. Richards, the local Consul, and Charles A. Lindsley.

Preparations are being made here by a number of prominent wheelmen, including A. L. Starkweather, the local Consul of the League of American Wheelmen for East Orange; Richard Berry, a member of the East Orange Township Committee, and Luther H. Porter, to open the cycling season in this neighborhood with a meet, to be held at some point to which a day's run could comfortably be made. A picnic, races, and a general good time will be the features of the programme. The arrangements will be completed at a meeting to be held soon.

The East Orange Cyclers and the East Orange Camera Club are to be consolidated, and arrangements looking to that end are now being made. Most of the members of the Camera Club are also members of the cycling organization, and by combining the two expense will be saved to the kodak fiends, who are only recently organized. A darkroom and a place where the camera men can develop their pictures will be built in the cyclers' cosy little clubhouse in Munn Avenue, and slide exhibitions will be given at intervals. The Camera Club will continue to be a distinct branch of the organization, with a separate set of officers.

The following members of the East Orange Ramblers have ridden over 100 miles since Jan. 1 in the competition for the long-distance medals offered by the club: Arthur J. M. Edwards, 726 miles; John Mitchell, 563½; Lorton C. McDermott, 357; Francis M. Bennett, 155; James A. Forbes, 150; Richard Wilson, 140; Henry T. Hall, 127; William Muller, 120; Henry A. Law, 115; Frank T. Peterson, 103½; Charles R. Deas, 101½, and Charles C. Forbes, 100¼.

BICYCLE RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

A Long Circuit Planned for May—Another New Track.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 11.—With the closing hours of the indoor bicycle tournament in this city, comes the announcement that the city is to have at once a six-lap track out of doors and built on the same lines as that on which the recent races have been held. The present track is indoors and eight laps, yet time has been made that would well do honor to an outdoor track and one much larger. This track was constructed by an old-time wheelman named Elwell, and it is considered a wonderfully clever piece of track building. On the six-lap track, to be constructed at Central Park by the same man, and within eight blocks of the city's centre, it is planned to start the National circuit.

Santa Rosa will ask for a two days' sanction May 1 and 2 and San José will ask for May 4 and 5. San Francisco's dates will come prior to both, the last week in April. Southern California will be represented with four or five days of racing, Santa Monica, Redlands, Riverside, Pomona, and Pasadena being applicants. From Southern California meets are being asked for eastward through Arizona, Texas, and the Southern States. Tucson and Phoenix, Arizona; El Paso, Dallas, Waco, Fort Worth, San Antonio, and Houston, Texas; New-Orleans, Nashville, Memphis, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Charlotte, and Savannah, in the South, are all applicants for dates. Thence the circuit follows the same lines as last season, with twenty-five days of racing in view prior to May 30. Bald, Cooper, Murphy, Sanger, Baker, Jenney, Gardiner, and many others are expected here within a few days, and Zeigler, Coulter, Wells, Terrill, Kizer, Randall, MacFarland, Campbell, Schefski, Hatton, and Edwards, all of whom will follow the circuit this season, are already here, and many of them in training. San José, in Northern California, and Santa Monica, in Southern California, will be the headquarters of the men while in training. The Southern track being preferred, as it is located near the ocean.

THE PROGRESSIVES WON.

Captured the Nominating Committee of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

The contest between the "progressive" and "conservative" factions in the Brooklyn Bicycle Club culminated on Tuesday evening in a victory for the former, who have secured the election of their Nominating Committee. This is made up of Charles G. Balmanno, George T. Stebbins, James Thomson, Charles W. Hewlett, William C. Hickling, Edgar A. Fiske, F. A. Ward, W. J. Kenmore, Jr., and Edwin Melvin. Mr. Ward was on the ticket of both factions. The opposition ticket was made up of M. O. Malmer, J. C. Van Doren, Elmer Skinner, S. D. French, Dr. George Sandhusen, N. D. Alling, W. E. Fuller, and A. E. Vandergaw.

It is expected that both factions will have tickets in the field for the annual election on April 14. The fight will be over candidates for the minor offices in the club and for members of the Board of Governors. Dr. Topham, the present President, who is a candidate for re-election, will, it is expected, receive the indorsement of both factions.

Peter Fletcher, W. R. Snedeker, and A. E. Vandergaw have been appointed a committee to thank Mayor Wurster and Park Commissioner Woodruff for their attitude toward wheelmen in the matter of the paving of Glenmore Avenue and the construction of the return path from Coney Island as expressed in their speeches at the opening of the cycle show conducted by the club on Monday evening last.

A committee has been appointed to arrange for a club dinner to be held during the latter part of the month.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

If you want your new flat or house to be artistic and fitted up to date, go to 45 West 23d St.

Competitive Poster Show.

Art circles in New-York City will heartily welcome the announcement of the opening of the first competitive poster show held in the metropolitan district, and the third held in America. The exhibition will take place at the Metropolitan Academy, corner of Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard. There will be a private view extended tonight to members of the press, patrons of art, and the Hanging Committee, composed of a number of well-known artists in this vicinity, admission to which will be by invitation. On Friday the public exhibition will open and continue for a week. This exhibition is the result of a competitive contest instituted by the Pope Manufacturing Company, which offered substantial awards for the finest original productions in this new field of art. Over 1,000 designs have been submitted. Poster designing, although yet in an early stage in the United States, is a recognized factor in artistic culture abroad, especially in Paris. The posters will be hung on the sides of the hall, which will be brilliantly illuminated, with special lights reflecting on the pictures. A well-known orchestra has been engaged to furnish music every afternoon and evening during the week.

Big Multicycles Will Not Work.

One thing has been fully demonstrated at St. Monica, Cal., where the Stearns bicycle racing team has been for the past week, and that is the impossibility of driving a machine with as great a wheel base as the sextuplet on a third-of-a-mile track, and the cause of this can readily be seen by any one who is conversant with racing matters, pacing, and pacemaking machines. All one-third-mile tracks that have been built up to the present time have been banked according to their curves, with a view of using nothing larger than a tripiet or a quad, and but very few of these tracks have been constructed with a view of record work being done upon them. It can readily be seen that the ratio of the banking of the radius of the curve must be increased in proportion as the wheel base increases from the tripiet to the sextuplet, and not until this is done can record time be done or made on one-third-mile tracks by multiple machines as large as sextuplets.

Van Courtlandt Wheelmen Prosperous.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., March 11.—At the annual meeting of the Van Courtlandt Wheelmen the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: President—G. A. Ferguson; Vice President—A. W. Wyatt; Secretary-Treasurer—D. C. Hasbrouck; Captain—John W. Snowden; Lieutenant—Edward Tompkins. The club decided to formally open the season with a long run on Memorial Day. Several new members were elected, and the organization was found to be in sound condition in every respect. The Van Courtlandt Wheelmen is one of the oldest clubs in the League of American Wheelmen.

New Cycle Track at Bridgeport.

McMahon & Wren of Bridgport, Conn., a firm engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, have undertaken the construction of a new track at Pleasure Park, Bridgeport, Conn. The track is to cost $10,500 to build, a contract having been closed with Frazier & Whitney of Louisville, Ky., who built the famous Fountain Ferry track. The contractors agree to make this the fastest racing course in the country. Arrangements are to be made for a big record-making meeting in the Fall.

Two New World's Records Indoors.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Paced by a tandem, J. E. Edwards, the Olympic Club crack, tried for the one-mile indoor bicycle record last night. His time for the fractions of a mile were: One-eighth, 0:16; one-quarter, 0:31 4-5; half, 1:02 1-5; three-quarters, 1:34; mile, 2:06 1-5, which lowers the former record by 6 seconds. In the ten-mile club race, H. W. Squires won, making the distance in 24:59, thus beating the world's record by 13 seconds.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Long Island Wheelmen will hold their regular monthly "stag" at their clubhouse on Saturday evening under the direction of Charles H. Simerson, who, during the evening will appear as "Chimmy Fadden, de Bowery Boy." There will be songs by Robert J. Webb and John T. Woods, "music and nonsense" and vertriloquism by Hugh J. Emmett, imitations by Moran and Colgan, the whole introduced by instrumental music by Harry Cook. A jolly time is anticipated.

—There is on exhibition in a show window at Broadway and Duane Street a wheel that is attracting considerable attention. It is grained and finished in a light oak color, and so perfect is the imitation that inquiries are constantly being made as to the nature of the "wood." This special order came from a gentleman on Wall Street, who desired to secure a color that would not show the accumulation of dust, and is the first one of its kind ever produced.

—The sixteen applications for membership received by the Century Wheelmen of New-York at its regular weekly meeting last Monday evening, makes it the banner week in propositions received. The highest number received in any one week previously was ten. At the rate cyclists are joining this popular organization, the present clubhouse, 310 West Fifty-third Street, though of ample size, will soon be too small to accommodate its members.

—Toledo, which made such a strong bid for the annual race meeting of the League of American Wheelmen, is to have a new bicycle track constructed of wood. Charles Ashinger, the long-distance rider, is in charge of the work of construction. The track will be a three-lap-to-the-mile affair.

—At the North Hempstead (L. I.,) town meeting this Spring, a proposition to expend $48,000 for the improvement of roads at Port Washington, Old Westbury, and Mineola will be voted on. It is proposed to macadamize several of the roads that wheelmen are accustomed to travel over.

—On Sunday evening, March 22, the Lincoln Wheelmen will hold a reception and entertainment at their clubhouse, 228 East Broadway, which the members intend shall be the most enjoyable and elaborate affair ever held by an east side club.

—Woodhaven (L. I.) cyclers have organized the Niagara Wheelmen of Queens County. Wheelmen in the vicinity who desire to join the club are requested to address A. Westbury, Secretary, at the Woodhaven Post Office.

—New-York's membership in the league has now reached 10,897, which is more than double the membership in any other State, with the single exception of Massachusetts.

—The Quill Club wheelmen are to become affiliated with both the League of American Wheelmen and the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs.

ST. NICHOLAS RINK OPENED.

The Ice in Fine Condition at the New Club Building.

After several disappointments, extending over two months, the St. Nicholas Rink, in Sixty-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, was opened to the members of the club last night. It was an entirely informal opening, Secretary Pope having sent each member of the club a notification "that on and after Tuesday evening the rink would be open for skating."

The ice was in fair condition yesterday. In the afternoon it was scraped and sprinkled, and the members of the club were very enthusiastic over it. Nearly 100 took the opportunity to try the ice in spite of the inclement weather.

As soon as the building is completed there will be a formal opening, with a reception and dance. The rink is to be opened to the public five days a week, Sunday and Monday being reserved for the club. It will be opened to the public next week.

The St. Nicholas Rink is very finely lighted and ventilated, and the temperature will always be kept below 40°. The windows in the roof all open, and a coil of steam pipes, arranged by the open windows, draws out the impure air. In each corner of the building are electric fans—two forcing fresh air into the building and two forcing impure air out. The idea of having the temperature so low is to keep the skater from getting overheated, and so catching cold.

ALL HAVE SORE ARMS.

Otherwise the New-York Baseball Players Are Doing Well.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 11.—A heavy rain early in the morning made the grounds too wet to be played upon, so the men of the New-York baseball team put in their time to-day in the gymnasium and on the road. One party took a three-mile spin into the country and came back against a thirty-mile-an-hour wind. A wiser party ran into town. The first party came back tired out. The others had the best of it. Manager Irwin said to-day that it was just as well that the men didn't work in handling the ball, for the arms of all of them are sore and needed a day's rest.

The pitchers, Germain, Clark, Kagey, Seymour, Flynn, and Bowen, are not yet attempting any fancy curves, but are pitching straight ball, and will continue to do so for some days, or until they feel that their arms can stand it, hence for the next few days the batting average is likely to be inflated and deceptive as to what the men can do with the willow. Manager Irwin is confident that he has first-class material. Both he and President Freedman believe that the outfield of the Giants will be one of the fastest in the League.

Cavelle and Mulligan are two of the new men who have shown up well in fast pick-ups and sure throw-downs. Cavelle especially is quick, sure, and swift on the throw. The two are likely to form an important part of the team. Of the catchers, Zearfoss so far has shown up to good advantage. He is good on throws to second, and has a good eye at the bat. Meekin will probably arrive to-morrow in time to get a part of the day's practice. Rusie has not been heard from. The team will not play any games with colleges on the way North, nor with any League teams now wintering in the South, but will leave here March 29 and be ready to open the season on the Polo Grounds April 4.

Now, the Mayor of Trenton.

Office of the Mayor of the City of Trenton, New Jersey.

Emory N. Yard, Mayor *March 2 d 1896*

R. T. Booth Esq.,

23 East 20th St., New York.

Dear Sir:--

My absence from the city for the past two days prevented my answering your telegram of yesterday. You have my permission to say, that I believe "HYOMEI" to be one of the most wonderful cures for Catarrh and Throat trouble that has ever been discovered. In my case the effect has been marvelous (and I have not been as persistent in the use of the Inhaler as I should have been to have received the best results.) I enclose you Money Order for $2.00 for two Pocket Inhaler Outfits for friends of mine, to whom I have recommended it, and who I am anxious shall have the benefit of this most remarkable panacea."

Very Respectfully Yours, Emory N. Yard

What more can be said?

except to add that

Booth's "Hyomei" Pocket Inhaler Outfit $1.00

can be purchased of any first-class druggist, or of R. T. BOOTH, 23 EAST 20TH ST. two doors east of B'way,) New-York. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

Look out for the letters to follow if not yet convinced. Asthma, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds—all yield to "Hyomei"—we can prove it.

BANK CLERKS BOWLING.

Citizens' Men Won Two Games—Continentals in Hard Luck.

The Citizens' Savings, Western National, and Continental National Banks tried their skill at bowling last night. The last-named were specially unfortunate, only having four men to roll. The scores were:

FIRST GAME.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CONTINENTAL NAT'L. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Schroeder	2	4	159	Wright	3	2	131
Naumann	3	5	143	Campbell	0	2	87
Shultze	1	2	102	Pickard	3	3	148
Gebhard	4	0	134	Allen	0	5	123
E. Bever	5	3	211				
Total	15	11	749	Total	6	14	489

FRAMES.

Citizens' 56 137 219 284 359 424 506 580 664 749
Continental 52 85 140 170 226 294 357 404 448 489

Averages—Citizens' Savings, 149 4-5; Continental National, 122¾. Scorers—E. W. Stout and Guy Betts. Umpire—W. E. Sperling.

WESTERN NAT'L. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	CONTINENTAL NAT. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Stout	1	3	118	Wright	1	6	148
G. Betts	0	11	116	Campbell	1	2	116
P. Betts	2	5	147	Pickard	1	2	116
Fishbough	0	4	109	Allen	2	3	130
Sperling	4	4	189				
Total	8	18	681	Total	5	14	510

FRAMES.

Western Nat...67 132 194 252 321 402 470 537 625 686
Cont'n'al Nat.43 97 136 180 245 291 343 392 442 510

Averages—Western National, 137 1-5; Continental National, 127¼. Scorers—O. C. Schultze, F. Schroeder. Umpire—E. Bever.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	WESTERN NATIONAL. Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Schroeder	0	5	129	Stout	2	2	130
Naumann	1	5	144	G. Betts	1	3	116
Schultze	1	4	122	P. Betts	3	3	156
Gebhard	1	3	127	Fishbough	0	4	116
E. Bever	3	5	165	Sperling	1	5	150
Total	6	22	687	Total	6	18	656

FRAMES.

Citizens' Sav..64 134 207 280 358 409 462 533 615 687
Western Nat..65 132 198 291 364 423 477 528 580 656

Averages—Citizens' Savings, 137 2-5; Western National, 131 1-5. Scorers—C. Allen and C. Wright. Umpire—W. Campbell.

Garnier to Play Billiards Here.

Albert Garnier of Paris, long well known to American billiard patrons as an expert of the first class, will play in a series of three tournaments in this country, and will sail from Havre for New-York on the 14th inst. The tournaments in question are the three for which Manager Daly offers $5,000 in prizes, and Mr. Garnier's participation will make the holding of these tourneys a certainty. Champion Frank C. Ives, who will be another contestant, having finished his successful European tour, will sail from Hamburg for this city about the same date as Mr. Garnier. Jacob Schaefer will also enter. The lists are still open for the entries of George F. Slosson, William Spinks, and Thomas J. Gallagher, or any other player or players who may be willing to put up $250 as an entrance fee, the entrance money to be added to the $5,000 prize money. The tourney games are to be either eighteen-inch balk line, anchor shot barred, a new and more difficult style of play than the regular professional balk-line game, or cushion carrom, the selection to be made by the majority vote of the competitors themselves. The $5,000 prize money will be divided into three purses—two of $2,000 each for New-York and Chicago and one of $1,000 for Boston.

BICYCLES.

The Tried and True **Pierce Cycles**

Made for Service

.....14 SIZES.....

Pierce Special, $100

—And worth it!

With Pierce Perfect Bearings untidy oil cups are discarded. The cleanest oiling device yet invented.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Makers.
New York Branch: 105 Chambers St.
Uptown Store: Broadway & 76th St.
Orange Store: 401 Main St., near Park
Complete Repair Shops at all Stores.
Factory: Buffalo, N.Y. Established 1865.

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS,
Look What We Offer!
Second-hand Liberttys, $27.50; Columbias, $19 and $29; Royal, $29; Warwick, $17.50; Rob Roy, $25; Weatherley, $24; Ariel, $23, and 1,000 OTHERS, $7 UP.
New '96 Mounts, $37 to $59.
OLD WHEELS EXCHANGED.
NONPAREIL CYCLE CO.
10 BARCLAY ST., NEAR B'WAY.

MAMMOTH BICYCLE SALE.
Small profit, quick sales, our motto.
Royals, Elmores, Specials, Wilhems, Tiledos.
Thirty different makes, fully guaranteed.
Ladies' and men's, $29, $34, $39, $42, $46.
300 spoiled 1895 models, $38 each.
Large quantity second-hand Columbias, Victors, Crescents, Warwicks, &c., $5 to $29.
PARK ROW BICYCLE CO., 23 Park Row.

SECOND-HAND BICYCLES, $5 UP.
Nearly 1,000 second-hand and shopworn 1895 models, every known make. Just purchased for cash. Call and select a bargain from $5 to $29 each. 1,500 new ladies' and men's, $39 each. HERALD CYCLE CO., 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

Squadron A Games.

The first annual games of the Athletic Association of Squadron A were held last night in the drillroom, at the armory, Ninety-fifth Street and Madison Avenue. Owing to the storm the attendance was small. The events were as follows:

Saddling and Bridling Contest.—The men's horses were blanketed, saddled, bridled, and mounted, and raced across the tan-bark floor. This event was won by Quartermaster Sergt. J. H. Prentice.

Potato Race on Horseback.—Won by Sergt. Nichols.

Riding Double.—Horses were mounted by two men. The man in the rear mounting from a walk, trot, and gallop, within one circuit of the ring. Won by Sergt. Barry and Corp. Bradley.

Manikin Race.—The start was made from the north end of the armory, and stuffed figures of men were picked up from the ground, and carried back to the starting point. Won by A. J. Slade.

Head Cutting, with Hurdle, to Show the Skill of the Trooper in Handling the Sabre in Actual Combat.—Each man rode around the ring at a gallop, striking with his sabre at leather balls. Won by Sergt. Claybourne.

Wrestling on Horseback.—Won by Private Blake.

Shamrocks Defeated Montreals.

The visiting Canadian teams of hockey players from Montreal played off their tie game of hockey at the Ice Palace rink last evening, the Shamrocks winning by 2 goals to 1 for the Montreals. The game was a very lively and exciting one, and aroused the enthusiasm of the big crowd in attendance in spite of the storm.

After the hockey players had finished their match there was a game of polo between the Ice Palace team and the players of the Passaic (N. J.) Club, which resulted in a victory for the Ice Palace boys by a score of 4 to 1 after the sharpest game that has been played at the rink this Winter.

This evening there is to be a mile race for boys between Masters See and Einstein, who made such a lively race of it a few weeks ago.

Hall Again Wins at Racquets.

Valentine G. Hall had an easy time of it yesterday in defeating W. B. Dinsmore, Jr., at racquets for the Racquet and Tennis Club Cup. Hall played as cleverly as he did when he recently defeated E. La Montagne, Jr., winning in straight sets by 15—6, 15—4, and 15—4. This afternoon C. L. Perkins, who has won one game, will meet M. S. Paton, and the winner of this match will play Mr. Hall for the cup on Saturday.

Lavigne and McAuliffe Box.

"Jack" McAuliffe, for years the light-weight champion among pugilists, and "Kid" Lavigne met last night in a six-round bout at Madison Square Garden. There was a big crowd present. Lavigne was judged by the experts to have decidedly the best of the encounter when the police stopped the affair in the early part of the final round.

THISTLES WON EASILY.

Beat Out the St. Andrew's Club at Curling in a Covered Rink.

The rink is swept, the tees are marked,
The bonspiel is begun, man;
The ice is true, the stanes are keen;
Huzza! for glorious fun, man!
The skips are standing on the tee
To guide the eager game, man;
Hush! no a word—but mark the broom,
And take a steady aim, man.

Although the above lines were written by the Rev. Dr. Duncan about 100 years ago, they are just as applicable to the games played on the Hoboken rink yesterday as to the scenes witnessed by the reverend gentleman when the pastor and his flock were playing a spiel with a neighboring parish. But covered rinks were unknown 100 years ago in Scotland, where out-of-door curling has always been the favorite game, but climatic conditions are somewhat different on this side the Atlantic, and with characteristic enterprise most of the cities and towns in America where curling prevails as a Winter sport are now well equipped with covered rinks.

Although the curling season is now drawing to a close, the curlers last night were just as keen on the game as ever, and the ice was never in better condition. At 8 P. M. the St. Andrew's and Thistle played a club match, three rinks a side. The result:

RINK 1.

ST. ANDREW'S, N. Y.	THISTLE, N. Y.
George Bain,	Robert Chalmers,
W. H. Smith,	George Turnbull,
John McMillan,	Thomas Watt,
George Telfer, skip... 8	John Gray, skip.....12

RINK 2.

Robert Boyd,	John Watt,
John Currand,	David Oag,
J. F. Conley,	James Thaw,
Thos. Nicholson, skip.11	Alex. Fraser, skip....13

RINK 3.

E. S. Edwards,	Charles McKenzie,
Forrest Macnee,	Robert Loudon,
Andrew Gillies,	Alexander F. Dickson,
Frank Dykes, skip.... 3	Robert Lauder, skip..18
Total 22	Total 43

The Caledonians and Jersey City had a one-rink match, the former club being short of men. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	CALEDONIANS.
R. A. McKnight,	Robert Archibald,
J. T. Edwards,	John Stalker,
James M. Stevens,	T. T. Archibald,
W. D. Edwards, skip.20	David Foulis, skip... 9

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS, &c.—By chambermaid and waitress, or do sewing; in private family; best city reference. Call, Thursday and Friday, 236 West 10th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or assist with children; city reference. 200 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing and obliging; good city references. H. B., 329 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid and laundress; best city reference. Call, for two days, E. Sullivan, Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced Protestant American; good sewer; references; $20. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress; private family; best city reference. 109 East 69th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches, taking entire charge of all dinner parties and luncheons; personal reference. K. M., care Mrs. Cross, 81 West 50th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, together or separately, cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; best city references; call for two days. 215 West 60th St., Cunningham's bell.

COOK.—By experienced woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer; wages, $35 to $40. 409 West 44th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; first-class city references; last employer can be seen; no washing. 137 West 83d St., Hogg's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls place together; good cook and laundress; chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in American family; city or country; take full charge of gentleman's kitchen; first-class city reference. 1,085 Lexington Av.; Kelly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best references; a home is wanted. Jenny, 1,152 3d Av., Advertisement Office.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as good cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; personal references. 70 Charles St.; pay carfare.

COOK.—By a capable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent baker; city references. 706 3d Av.

COOK—BUTLER.—By man and wife in club; city or country; wife as first-class cook and manager; man as good butler and valet; useful; best personal references. 270 West 34th St.

COOK.—By a reliable young woman as thoroughly competent private family cook; best city references. Call, for two days, at 263 West 30th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a woman; 34; good cook and baker; in private family; country only; no washing; reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $35 to $40; good references. Argal, 459 West 42d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as competent cook in private family; eight years' city reference. 319 East 65th St., two bells, Wast.

COOK.—By neat girl as good, plain cook and laundress; three years' city reference. K. S., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By an experienced cook and butler; English; town or country; references. H. C., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; English; where kitchenmaid is kept. M. A., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable girl as cook and do plain washing in a private family; good city reference. 588 Amsterdam Av.; Montague's bell.

COOK.—By competent young woman; good cook; washing and ironing; small family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By intelligent young woman as cook; willing and obliging; good reference from last place. 204 East 18th St., (laundry.) No cards.

COOK.—By American woman to cook, wash, and iron, with daughter for up-stairs work and waiting; good reference. 227 West 57th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish girl as cook; good city reference. 157 East 27th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, cooking, by the day; good city reference. 338 East 86th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A first-class dressmaker would like a few more customers, at home, or by the day; tailor system; reasonable prices. Rupprid, 192 East 76th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes another customer; $2 per day; perfect fit; Taylor system. Dressmaker, 220 East 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker, by the day; Taylor system; perfect fit. Mme. Louise, 162 East 23d St.

DRESSMAKER—First-class; at home; or, per day, $2; late with Fox. 240 East 34th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By nursery governess or child's maid; French; speaks English and German fluently; best recommendations from present employers and highest city references. Mlle. Eugenie, Castle Point, Hoboken, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German, with highest reference; in American family. L. Dronia, 28 Sutton Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly experienced, reliable; French, German; kindergarten; sewing; entire charge of growing children; city references; country preferred. Emeline, care of the Rev. Sieker, 146 Elizabeth St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By young woman as working housekeeper; competent. Call, Monday, 355 West 16th St.; ring three times.

Housekeeping.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; city or country; best city reference; willing and obliging. 586 Park Av., Bell 2.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do general housework by day or month. 117 Greenwich Av., near Jane St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman to do light housework; comfortable home preferred to wages. G. K., 90 8th Av., Advertising Agency.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; good seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; willing to travel. Lucie, 250 West 16th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent German person; fully understands her duties; packing, care of wardrobe, sewing, hairdressing; first-class references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as lady's maid; good packer, hairdresser, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; excellent hairdresser, cutter, and fitter; good packer; accustomed to travel; with family going to Europe. 184 6th Av., three bells.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best references. Elise, 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent young woman as lady's maid; good packer, hairdresser, and traveler; best city reference. M. M., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—To an elderly lady; fifteen years' reference from former employer. 32 Park Av.

MAID.—By competent and experienced girl, speaking German, French, Italian, and English, used to travel, plain sewer, as maid to young ladies or nurse to one child over three years. Address, or call, between 10 and 1, at Norman, 61 East 7th St.

MAID.—By a young girl (Parisian) as maid to grown-up children; seamstress and hat trimmer; good references; no cards. G. A., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By middle-aged lady as maid, seamstress, and to do light chamberwork; good reference. C. N. Remsen, 333 East 30th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children. 686 6th Av., toy store.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress to go out by the day or take washing home; personal reference. 219 East 35th St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuffs, and collars; irons also fine laces; best city references. 1,113 2d Av., care Mrs. Meila, third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored laundress washing at home; week or month; city reference. Julia Sinclair, 349 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to go out by the day or take home; can be recommended. 706 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By good, strong woman as first-class laundress; assist with chamberwork. 115 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as laundress in clubhouse or small hotel; first-class references. 922 3d Av., housekeeper.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman as first-class laundress by day in private family; reference. Maloney, 402 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home family washing; terms moderate; references. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; takes entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av.; Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 606 Columbus Av., Hetherington's bell.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thorough, competent woman as infant's nurse; understands all kinds of bottle feeding; excellent city reference. 844 3d Av.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse by a middle-aged English Protestant woman; competent to take entire charge from birth; thoroughly experienced with bottle feeding; many years' city reference. L. A., 1,338 3d Av., advertising agency.

NURSE.—A lady will highly recommend a young German girl who is in her service as nurse to growing children. Call, from 10 to 12, at 256 West 18th St.

NURSE.—By a refined American young woman to young children as mother's assistant; excellent seamstress; first-class city reference. 148 East 125d St., third bell, west.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By young Scotch girl as nurse and to help with chamberwork in private family; present employer can be seen. 224 West 48th St.; no cards.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find place for her nurse for infant or two small children; highly recommended. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse for growing children; would assist with chamberwork; first-class references. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By young girl as first-class parlormaid; best city referenc. Call, two days, 215 East 31

POLICEMAN'S EXCITING CHASE.

John J. Gillis, on His Bicycle, Overtakes and Arrests Racers on the Western Boulevard.

Two reckless drivers were arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday as prisoners of a bicycle policeman, and were fined $3 each by Magistrate Flammer.

John J. Gillis, the bicycle policeman, was riding up and down the western Boulevard at a slow pace about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening, when he beheld two drivers coming with a thundering noise down the Boulevard at a pace that was very suggestive of racing. The men were waving their whips, shouting, and whacking their horses.

"Hi! stop there!" shouted Gillis, pressing a little harder on his pedals. "No racing on the Boulevard!"

For answer the wagon that was leading in the race went forward faster than before, and the other followed it at a pace that caused the traffic to clear off the Boulevard as if fire engines were coming.

"D'ye hear what I said?" yelled Gillis.

"You stop that racing or I'll make you!"

It was then the fun began. Carts lined up alongside the curb, pedestrians stood in a row on the sidewalk, and a crowd gathered on the curb to watch the result.

"You'll make us stop, will you?" shouted back the first driver, whose name was August Smith. "Come on, then."

He lashed his horse, and horse and wagon flew down the Boulevard, followed a few yards behind by the other wagon, which was being driven by James Robinson.

The crowd heard the challenge and saw Gillis had accepted it. He was off like the wind, and the most exciting chase ever seen on the Western Boulevard began.

"Now you're gaining and now you ain't!" shouted Smith.

"Whoop her up!" "The bicycle cop's pulling up on 'em!" "He's a regular Zimmerman!" greeted Gillis.

Gillis paid no attention to the cries of the onlookers. With his back parallel with the street and his legs working like an engine crank, he put on a spurt that would have won for him any race in the world, provided he had it ready at the proper moment.

The drivers kept on whacking their horses, but the animals were not equal to the contest. Gillis's spurt was too much for them. In front of the Colonial Club House the policeman sped alongside Smith's wagon and seized the horse's bridle.

In vain the driver lashed his horse and sought to free the bridle from the policeman's grasp. Gillis held on and brought the wagon to a standstill, and soon had both men under arrest.

JOHN DREW WILL REMAIN LONGER.

His Engagement at the Garrick Theatre Extended to Next Month.

John Drew will spend most of his time this season in this city. He is now at the Garrick Theatre, where he is playing his third engagement here this season, and the success of his presentation of "The Squire of Dames" has been so great that yesterday Charles Frohman, his manager, extended his time from five weeks, the original limit, to ten weeks, which will bring its close to the middle of April.

In order to do this contracts had to be canceled in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and St. Louis. The rehearsals of "A Man in Love," which Mr. Drew intended to produce at the Garrick, have been postponed, and he will probably present nothing during his engagement but "The Squire of Dames."

William W. Harris of the Boston firm of Rich & Harris is the resident acting manager of the Garrick Theatre, representing Charles Frohman, and will hereafter make his headquarters in this city instead of Boston. He is also managing May Irwin, and will place on the road next season a new farce-comedy company to play a farce that John J. McNally is now writing for him. Mr. Harris is also managing Peter F. Dailey this season, but he will give that star up at its close.

GRAND JURY TAKES NO ACTION.

Small Probability for the Clearing Up of the Eglau Mystery.

The Detective Bureau made another endeavor yesterday to have the Grand Jury act in the case of Maximilian Eglau, who was murdered Feb. 10 at the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, but were unsuccessful in getting an indictment.

As stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, the present aim of the detectives is to obtain a result in advance of the Coroner's inquest out of the statements of the boy Frank Cava. Cava and several other deaf mutes and Principal David Green were in the Grand Jury room yesterday, and after all the information obtained through following up and sifting Cava's story had been presented the Grand Jury decided to take no action.

The inquest is down for next Tuesday morning, and as the police have laid all they could learn before the Grand Jury without success, the jury summoned by Coroner Fitzpatrick is fairly certain to return a verdict that will relegate the case to the long list of crimes not cleared up.

E. G. Thurber's Lawyer May Visit Him.

An order directing the Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane to allow Alfred B. Osgood to visit his client, Edmund G. Thurber, was signed yesterday by Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

It was set forth in the petition of the attorney that when he visited Thurber in Bellevue Hospital on Feb. 11, his client appeared to be sane. Mr. Osgood says he left town on the same day, and when he returned he found that Thurber had been sent to the Bloomingdale Asylum.

Thurber's relatives are wealthy residents of Providence, R. I. and it is alleged that they do not want him to marry Fannie C. True, which, it is said, he proposes to do when she secures a divorce from her husband.

The True divorce case was to have been heard yesterday, but went over for a week on a technicality.

An Insurance Broker's Troubles.

John Macrae, formerly a member of the firm of Macrae & Bertody, insurance brokers at 10 Wall Street, asked Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the General Sessions Court yesterday, for a speedy trial or a reduction of bail so that he could get out of the Tombs.

Macrae was arrested Saturday night on a bench warrant under a charge of grand larceny. His bail was fixed at $1,000.

It is alleged that while in Wall Street he acted as an agent for the United States Casualty Company, and as such secured an employe's liability policy for $10,000 for John J. Cashman of 110 Milton Street, Brooklyn. The latter gave him $152, and he failed to give to the company $119, after deducting his commission. That was on Dec. 7, 1895.

Judge Newburger will decide the question of bail to-day.

Judgment for A. C. Chapin for $40,000.

In a suit brought before Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court yesterday, by Alexander C. Chapin to recover $45,000 from Richard B. Gibbons, a judgment by default was entered.

The suit grew out of an agreement, said to have been made in a poolroom which Gibbons kept a year ago at Washington and Cortlandt Streets.

Chapin said he entered into a plan with Gibbons for dealing in watches and betting on pigeon matches and games of that sort. He alleged that he was drinking so heavily at the time that he did not know what he was doing. Chapin said that he also lost several shares in the New-Haven Steamboat Company, but he afterward recovered them.

Father Malone Accepts Neither.

The two divisions of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Brooklyn have each invited the Rev. Sylvester Malone to be present at a banquet on St. Patrick's Day. Father Malone is the Chaplain of each body, but he says that he will not attend either banquet until the factions come together.

He has for years attended the banquets and responded to the chief toast.

"The two factions," said the venerable priest yesterday, "should meet under one roof, celebrate right royally together, and forever sink their differences."

Appeal in the Gould Estate Case.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday an appeal was taken by the State from the decision of David McClure, the appraiser of the estate of Jay Gould, as to the expense of administration in connection with the estate and the value of the life interest of the heirs.

To exempt the estate from the transfer tax, it is alleged by the State, would enable every beneficiary in a will to evade the law.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 137—Elena Campbell, plaintiff in error, vs. Georgeann Porter et al.—Argument concluded.

No. 841—John H. Ward, Sheriff, &c., appellant, vs. Race Horse.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until to-morrow at noon.

The day call for Thursday will be Nos. 841, 141, 142, 143, 146, 147, (and 148,) 150, 151, 153, 154.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.

157—Schorrer vs. Muller. 118—Hine vs. New-York and Bermudez Company. 119—Atlantic Trust Company vs. steamship Vigilancia. 120—Atlantic Trust Company vs. steamship Alliance. 122—Hahn vs. Erhardt. 123—Erhardt vs. Hahn. 124—United States vs. Johnston. 125—Troy Laundry Company vs. Adams Laundry Company. 128—Kilmer Manufacturing Company vs. Griswold. 130—Kent vs. United States.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Simon Wormser et al. appellants, vs. John N. Brown et al., trustees.—Argued by George Hoadly and Louis W. Wormser for appellants, John L. Cadwalader for respondents.

Sidney Mitchell, Jr., vs. Benton Turner, appellant.—Argued by T. F. Conway for appellant, G. H. Brockwith for respondent.

Ada G. Van Sickle vs. Silas Ailsby, appellant.—Argued by Thomas S. Moore for appellant, C. H. Patterson for respondent.

Rose Corley, appellant, vs. J. McElmeel et al., appellants, Annie E. Stover et al., respondents.—Argued by Charles E. Hughes and Robert Sewell for appellants, Charles J. Patterson for respondents.

The day calendar for Thursday is: Nos. 463, 475, 1095, 1107, 1112, 445, 472, 490.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, and Ingraham, JJ. Court opens at 1 P. M. Nos. 60, 47, 58, 61, 76, 31, 39, 26, 73, 19, 63, 77, 54.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—MacLean, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Pryor, J. Motions.

Demurrers.—No. 102. Preferred Causes.—Nos. 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2365. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Davy, J.

Law and Fact.—Nos. 1542, 1227, 2453, 1600, 1749, 1404, 1766, 1766½, 1798, 1811. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.

Preferred Causes.—Nos. 7062, 7657, 7105, 7239, 5670, 7241, 7255, 7419, 6280, 6841, 7465, 7641, 7652, 7503, 7040. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.

Nos. 950, 1854, 1118, 1739, 1515, 1456, 1865, 1462, 47, 840, 2021. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Dugro, J.

Nos. 2030, 2158, 1204, 1693, 1520, 2118, 2141, 2250, 960. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Giegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

At 10:30 A. M.—1139 and 1139¼—Will of John H. Haviland. Wills for Probate—Julia Gomperts, James Luker, Jeremiah G. Mead, Mary Fitzroy, Louis Reinhardt, Charles M. Waterbury. At 2 P. M.—Jane Olmstead, Henry J. Bang.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. At 10:30 A. M.—1147—Will of William Muller; 1148—Will of Sarah Goudy.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—O'Dwyer, J. 382⅞—Haskin vs. Crumble. No day calendar. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Schuchman, J.

Nos. 1031, 3180½, 1083, 957, 1044, 1029, 1033, 1022, 969, 1138, 1139, 1140, 1140½, 1141, 1142, 1143, 1144, 1145, 1146, 1147, 1148, 1149, 1150, 1151, 1152, 1153, 1154, 1155, 1156, 1157. Case unfinished.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McCarthy, J.

Nos. 671, 642, 675½, 687, 730, 844, 862, 863, 782, 3537, 678, 938, 765½, 767, 925, 679, 821, 848, 17, 764, 739, 858, 921. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.

Short Causes.—Nos. 3886, 1643, 3225, 3090, 3930, 3807. Equity Cases.—197, 193, 175, 196, 2025, 195, 198, 201, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219. Clear.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Cochran vs. Stephens—Eward L. Heydecker. Matter of Medina—Edward Brown. Morris vs. Kelly—Francis D. Dowley. Mendels vs. Wright—Richard W. G. Willing. Dillemuth vs. Barth—Adrian H. Larkin.

Beekman, J.—Tuttle vs. Litt—Edward Jacobs. Engel vs. Kroll—Edward D. O'Brien. Matter of Webster—Ernest Hall. Wilson vs. Baird—James J. Nealis.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Charles H. Gilmore vs. Joseph W. Herbert—Edwin R. Root.

Beekman, J.—Manhattan Molding Company vs. William H. Sheehan—Bela M. Farnham. Thomas Craven vs. Clarence W. Goold—William J. Butterfield.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, C. J.—Emilio Pritchard vs. Elie S. Charlier—Philip J. Britt. William Rawle vs. William Drake—Samuel V. Speyer.

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Special Pullman for the Springs leaves Pennsylvania Station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Pullman Sleeper New-York to Covington, Va., and Buffet Parlor Car Covington to Hot Springs daily. Dining Car from New-York.

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Complete and modern in every detail. Rooms en suite, baths attached.

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THE RUDOLF,

Ocean end of New-Jersey Av., Atlantic City, N. J. OPEN ALL YEAR. Steam heat. Open grate fires. Hot and cold sea water baths. Late dinners. Orchestra. Rooms en suite and singly. Entirely new J. W. CALLAWAY.

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AUCTION SALES.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To D. Brown, Mrs. E. H. Brown, R. W. Anderson, Mrs. C. Chapman, Mrs. E. Craflon, George Grien, Mrs. J. Dark, Mrs. J. Hinman, A. S. Harrison, Mrs. Mary Harris, Mrs. George Holly, Mrs. C. P. Jackson, Mrs. L. Kunzel, Miss Tyler, H. H. Schroeder, Laura George, Mrs. A. Whitby, Miss A. Martin, Mrs. Ryan, Michael Reilly, Mrs. D. Quinn, C. Roan, Mrs. F. Rodgers, Miss O'Brien, Mrs. S. A. Leslie, W. C. Morse, James Morris, Michael O'Connor, Mrs. M. Montgomery, T. White, Mrs. Rosa Brien, Louise Schumberger, Wm. Longebar, Mrs. Wells, H. J. Spooner, J. Mullin, Mrs. Weston Watson:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, consisting of household and office furniture and personal effects, stored in the warehouses of this company in your name by George A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company, former proprietors of the Standard Storage Warehouse, which goods were transferred from said Standard Warehouse at the retirement of Geo. A. Schastey & Son's Manufacturing Company from the storage business, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 17th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary and General Manager.

Notice of Sale.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Company.

Warehouse Department, 32 to 38 East 42d St. New-York, February 26th, 1896.

To Mrs. C. A. Hildebrand, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, F. Cronin, Mrs. L. Alexander, S. C. Boynton, W. H. Christy, Miss E. Bryan, Mrs. J. John Drew, Mabel Hart, H. C. Howell, Anne S. Goodwin, A. H. Dayton, Miss E. E. Hume, as agent for Martling; Wm. S. Hoyt, Mrs. J. G. Hill, Michael Kirwan, Mrs. S. H. Veits, E. T. Thomas, Wm. Twombley, W. K. Soutter, Charles F. Wolf, Mrs. H. Tytler, Mrs. Margaret Tobin, Misses Cornelia or Kate Stevens, Remsen Schenck, P. Noel, S. Mayer, Charles B. McQuivey, Mrs. C. McKinley, Mrs. Grace Law, Woodell, E. S. Lee, A. B. Stewart, E. Murray, W. J. Simonson, Martha McAleese, J. B. McNab, Max Freeman, Mrs. Max Freeman, Mrs. E. L. Leavenworth, A. J. McCusker, New-York Electric & Automatic Exhibiting Machine Co., Wm. F. Monaghan, Chas. B. Mill, Catherine Clemmons, M. Cotter, Cora Nelson, Geo. H. Rice, E. Charrington, Oscar H. Short, Chas. La Place, Nettie Hedding, Mrs. Frank Gay Williams:

You are hereby notified that you are required to pay the amounts due for storage upon the goods, wares, and merchandise, consisting of household goods, personal effects, furniture, tools, machinery, manufactured articles, &c., stored in the warehouses of this company in your name or for your account, and in case of your default in so doing, such goods, wares, and merchandise will be sold at public auction on the 10th day of April, 1896, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 55 East 41st Street, New-York, by Justus Cooke, Jefferson Wilmurt, Auctioneer.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary and General Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

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FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River from Pier 18 N.R., foot Murray St., at 5 PM.

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 PM.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 14 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Alberta, (letters must be directed "per Alberta.")

SATURDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 7 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed, "per La Gascogne";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Justin, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Justin";) at 2 PM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Gonaives, Petit Goave, and Lex Cayes, per steamship Schlesswig.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Jamaica, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba,";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, &c., via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela; at 2 PM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to March *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after 6:30 PM, and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails Feb. 29 and up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to March *23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *28 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 6, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., April 14, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM Saale, Sat., Apr. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Mch. 31, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Apr. 21, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 7, 10 AM Trave, Tu., Apr. 28, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Fulda, Mch. 21, 10 AM Werra, April 18, 10 AM
Ems, March 28, 10 AM Fulda, April 25, 10 AM
Kaiser, Apr. 11, 10 AM Ems, May 2, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS

Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Normannia, M. 26, 9 AM Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM
Bismarck, April 9, 9 AM Columbia, May 7, 7 AM

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Cruise to **NORWAY**, the **NORTH CAPE**, and **SPITZBERGEN** by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer **COLUMBIA** from **New-York JULY 2.** A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to

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ST. PAUL....March 18 NEW-YORK....March 25

Commencing April 1.

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NEW-YORK...April 15 NEW-YORK....May 6

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Teutonic, Mar. 25, 10 AM Teutonic, April 22, Noon
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Majestic, April 8, Noon Majestic, May 6, noon

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MOHAWK.....March 14, 1896

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**OLD DO

WIDENING ITS INFLUENCE

The Foreign Wars Order Establishes a National Commandery.

GEN. A. S. WEBB ELECTED PRESIDENT

A Constitution Similar to That of the New-York Organization Adopted.

Over a score of enthusiastic members of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States braved the wintry blasts, the snow, and sleet yesterday to assemble in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and organize a National commandery of the order.

The meeting was characterized by an enthusiasm which prevented delay in disposing of details, and to the National Commandery was given a start that will tend

Insignia of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States.
(Adopted for the New National Commandery.)

to widen the influence of the order throughout the length and breadth of the country.

The gathering included the following representatives from the State commanderies in New-York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, the three States in which the order has thus far been established:

From the New-York Commandery: David Banks, Commander; James Henry Morgan, Vice Commander; Robert Webb Morgan, Secretary; George Livingston Nichols, Treasurer; Frank Montgomery Avery, Judge Advocate; Prof. Dwight Hazeltine, Registrar; the Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, Chaplain; Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb, United States Army; Major Gen. John Porter Hatch, Col. Irving M. Avery, Major Gen. Fitz John Porter, J. Kennset Olyphant, and Jacob T. Van Wyck.

From the Pennsylvania Commandery: The Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens, Commander; Charles Esch, Secretary; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, Registrar; Rear Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, Edward S. Sayres, Charles H. Hutchinson, and William Churchill Houston, Jr.

From the Connecticut Commandery: Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, Commander; A. Floyd Delafield, Vice Commander; the Rev. Henry N. Wayne, Secretary and Registrar; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, Chaplain, and Frederick J. Huntington.

The Rev. Dr. Stevens was elected temporary President, and R. W. Morgan Secretary. A form for the institution of the National Commandery had been prepared by Judge Advocate Avery, and it was adopted unanimously after being read. It varied little from the form used in instituting the New-York Commandery in December, 1894.

The purpose of instituting a National Commandery, as stated in the preamble to the constitution adopted yesterday, is to honor and perpetuate the names of brave and loyal men, to keep in mind the memory of their martial deeds and the victories which they helped to gain, to strengthen the ties of fellowship among the companions of the order, to foster the cultivation of military and naval science, and to aid in maintaining National honor, union, and independence.

The constitution was taken up section by section, and was adopted, each State voting separately, so that New-York, which had the largest representation, might not be especially favored in any way. The constitution, with the proposed amendments to be acted on at a meeting to be held in this city a month hence, differs in few respects from that of the New-York Commandery. The most important exception proposed is to limit companions of the order to veterans of the war of the Revolution, the war with Tripoli, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war, and to their direct male lineal descendants, no veteran companion to have the privilege of nominating as his representative and successor a brother or a nephew of the same family name.

The following general officers of the National Commandery were elected:

Commander General—Major Gen. Alexander S. Webb of New-York; Secretary General—James Henry Morgan of New-York; Treasurer General—Edward J. Sayres of Pennsylvania; Judge Advocate General—Frank Montgomery Avery of New-York; Registrar General—The Rev. Dr. Henry N. Wayne of Connecticut; Historian General—Capt. Henry H. Bellas, United States Army, of Pennsylvania; Chaplain General—The Rev. Dr. Charles Ellis Stevens of Pennsylvania; Recorder General—Frederick J. Huntingdon of Connecticut.

The position of Vice Commander General for the three States, Deputy Secretary General, Deputy Treasurer General, and Surgeon General will not be filled until other commanderies are established. Massachusetts and Vermont, and Washington City have applied for charters.

Gen. Webb, on taking the chair, made a short speech, criticising foreigners who come to this country and after five years' residence here, talk about "our forefathers at Bunker Hill. He was perfectly in sympathy with the idea of foreigners coming here to settle, he said, but bitterly opposed to men who can never understand the underlying principles of the American Government.

The badge of the National Commandery is exactly like the one already adopted by the different States. A new seal, however, will be adopted. The National organization, composed of the general officers and delegates from the State commanderies, will meet once in every three years. The next regular meeting will be held in New-York.

The most important effect of the establishment of the National Commandery will be to restrict the rules of eligibility for membership in the order. Heretofore each State commandery was at liberty to fix its own rules for membership, a condition which would eventually leave hardly a limit to the membership. Another result, it is expected, will be to give a great impetus to the growth of the order.

A reception was given last evening in the warriors of the Brevoort House by the New-York Commandery to the delegates from Pennsylvania and Connecticut who attended the meeting in the afternoon, and also to a number of guests.

Ex-President Harrison, an honorary member of the order, sent word at the last moment that he could not attend.

Among those present were Lieut. Gen. J. M. Schofield, United States Army; Admiral Daniel Ammen, United States Navy; Admiral Meade, United States Navy; Gen. O. C. Augur, United States Army; Gen. S. Van Vliet, United States Army; Gen. D. C. Rucker, United States Army; Mayor Strong, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen; Admiral Gherardi, United States Navy; Lieut. J. M. Andrews of Schenectady, N. Y.; Charles H. Murray, Roswell H. Rochester, Col. John C. Calhoun, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, Lieut. Bonsteel, United States Army; E. Fellows Jenkins, David Banks, Allan Arnold of Boston, Col. Chittenden of Vermont, Edward Trenchard, and Lieut. J. H. Bull, United States Navy.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm and many speeches were made laudatory of the order and its prospects.

The Royal Blue Line's New Schedule.

When the new Spring time table of the Royal Blue Line goes into effect, next Monday, it will show several important changes between this city and Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington. A feature which will be appreciated by the public will be the introduction of the "New-York and Philadelphia Fast Line," a train which will make the run of ninety-one miles between the two cities, including ferry of Central Railroad of New-Jersey from the station foot of Liberty Street, in 1:50. These trains will be the fastest regular trains run between these cities. The train leaves New-York at 4:30 P. M., and Philadelphia at 8:20 A. M. from the Reading Terminal.

Gen. Sickles to Review the Twelfth.

Major Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will, for the first time since the war, review his old command, the Twelfth Regiment, this evening.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Josephine Frame Mott, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Pentland Mott, to William Holden Muir, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton T. Muir of Boston. The announcement comes by letter from Paris, where the Motts have been spending several months. They will return to New-York in the latter part of April, and preparations will immediately be made for the wedding, which will be celebrated in June at Rose Lawn, the Summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Mott, at Milford Penn. Mr. Muir is also in Paris, but he will return to this country several weeks in advance of his fiancée.

—The subscription dance given last night in the ballroom of the Hotel Brunswick brought out about 200 persons prominent in the literary and social worlds. The dance was similar to the series conducted last Winter under the patronage of Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. J. Henry Harper, Mrs. C. C. Buel, Mrs. John Ames Mitchell, and Mrs. T. L. Mansion. The dance last night was under the patronage of these ladies.

—Miss Louise Berry of 170 West Seventy-eighth Street has issued cards for a dance on the night of April 9.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mortimer Brooks of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street will sail for Europe on March 25, to spend a portion of the Summer in traveling.

—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Henry M. Field, who have been spending the Winter in the South, arrived in Washington a few days ago, and are visiting Justice Field's family. They will return to New-York in a few days.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Miss Davis, and Steven Marston have arrived in St. Augustine, Fla., and will remain there several weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Pell and Mrs. Sarah Van Rensselaer and Miss Van Rensselaer are spending the season at Biarritz.

—Philip Livingston Livingston will give a large dinner party for gentlemen at the Metropolitan Club on March 25 in honor of Newbold Morris, whose marriage to Miss Helen Kingsland, daughter of Mrs. George Lovett Kingsland, will take place in St. Bartholomew's Church on April 9.

—The second musical of the series of four being given in Bowman's Academy, in Broadway, near Fifty-second Street, by the West End Colonial Cycle Club took place last night. Among the members present were Mr. and Mrs. Harrison B. Moore, Miss Ella Luyster, Miss Louise McClave, Mr. and Mrs. Charles White, Miss Blanche Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Darling, Dr. Cudlipp, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fox, Mr. and Mrs. John McClave, Mrs. Granger, Albert McClave, Charles A. McClave, John McClave, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hick, Mr. and Mrs. William Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Lutz, Miss Feeny, Miss Agnes B. Wilson, Miss Unger, Miss Clara McCord, Mrs. Rhoades, Miss Zittel, Frank Zittel, Miss Wallace, Miss May McCall, Miss Chatain, Henry Chatain, Mr. and Mrs. Jenks, Clinton Belleau, H. H. Good, W. E. Roberts, Ernest Lawson, and Sherard Elliott.

—The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will deliver a parlor lecture next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the home of Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren of 20 West Fifty-sixth Street. His subject will be "Venice, the Bride of the Sea," and his lecture will be illustrated. Dr. Maynard will give an illustrated lecture on "The Cathedrals of France and Germany" next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard.

—Arthur Howard Pickering of Boston will give a series of readings from Browning in Miss Berg's studio, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street, on the mornings of March 17, 20, 24, and 27. The selections will be from "Saul," "Evelyn Hope," "The Pied Piper of Hamelin," and "Pippa Passes."

—Mrs. A. C. Bettner will remove soon from her old residence, 34 West Twenty-fifth Street, to 27 West Twenty-sixth Street, where she will receive her friends on Tuesday afternoons after 3 o'clock, after March 17, except during holy week.

—The last cotillion of Mrs. John T. Hall's dancing class is to take place on the evening of April 7. It is thought that all of the 300 members will be present. Mrs. Hall's class is a subscription affair, and it has been particularly successful and popular.

—The fourth reading of the course given by Mrs. John Sherwood will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Windsor.

—A concert will be tendered to Miss Louise Segar on the afternoon of March 20, at the home of Mrs. Wallace Corodon Andrews of 854 Fifth Avenue. The artists will be Miss Marguerite Hall, Miss Lucile Saunders, Francis Fischer Powers, Victor Herbert, and Victor Harris.

—Mrs. John Nesbitt Conyngham of Wilkesbarre, Penn., who was formerly Miss Bertha Robinson, is spending a few days with her mother, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, at 613 Fifth Avenue.

—A card party was given last evening by Miss Alice Robert of 48 West Seventy-first Street.

—Miss Susie Valentine, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Valentine of 13 East Thirty-sixth Street, recently returned from a trip through North Carolina, and is in Boston, visiting relatives.

—Miss Meriam E Coppernall gave the first of a series of Lenten lectures at the home of Mrs. F. W. Montgomery of the Boulevard and Seventy-second Street yesterday. The patronesses of the course are Mrs. Henry Dwight Haven, Mrs. Price W. Hasbrouck, Mrs. William M. Ivins, Mrs. Alfred Zucker, Mrs. William Crittenden, Mrs. H. D. Cooper, Mrs. Henry A. La Fetra, Mrs. A. G. Mills, Mrs. F. G. Lord, Mrs. Clayton Platt, Mrs. Gertrude Whitman, Miss Edna Hulck Field, Mrs. D. D. Newell, and Mrs. H. D. Cooper.

—The Amusement Club will hold a meeting to-night at the home of Mrs. J. Edgar Bull of 34 Gramercy Park.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burgoyne Wilson, who sailed for Europe last Saturday on the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm, will spend the greater portion of the Spring in the southern part of France.

—Mr. and Mrs. William Pollock of 182 Madison Avenue will sail for Europe in May, and will be gone until the latter part of September.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. Brewster Hieghet of 213 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, who left town early in February for an extended trip through the West and Northwest, have been visiting in Kansas City, San Francisco, Portland, and Chicago, and are at present the guests of Mrs. Hieghet's aunt, Mrs. Mansfield, at Peoria, Ill. They are expected home the latter part of this month. PATRIARCH.

Daniel M. Gilmore Again Arrested.

Daniel M. Gilmore, who was arrested March 2 for stealing from the West Shore Railroad, and subsequently discharged by Magistrate Crane, has been rearrested. Gilmore was identified as the man who left the goods at a storage house. He confessed, and implicated two other men, but refused to divulge their names. When he was arraigned he was discharged. The persons who lost the property were in court, but they were not heard.

Capt. O'Brien consulted the District Attorney, and the detectives went before the Grand Jury and had Gilmore indicted. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest. He was identified at Headquarters as having been arrested Nov. 4, 1891, under the name of Daniel M. Golden, for robbing the West Shore Road. He was then sent to prison for three months. Gilmore was arraigned in General Sessions yesterday and committed.

TO MEET IN ST. LOUIS.

American Bankers' Association Decides on a Place for Its Convention—Declaration for Sound Money.

There was a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday to arrange for the annual convention of the association and to attend to other executive business. St. Louis, Duluth, San Antonio, Texas, and Springfield, Ill., were considered for convention purposes. The choice fell to St. Louis, where the convention will be held Sept. 22, 23, and 24. A committee was appointed to arrange a programme.

The council discussed a proposition to put the Protective Committee of the association on a permanent basis. It was decided to authorize the committee to employ such clerical assistance as it may deem necessary to carry out the work intrusted to it, and it was resolved that last year's Protective Committee and this year's committtee should act as a joint committee to formulate a plan for making the Protective Committee permanent.

The council unanimously adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, The Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association, assembled at a meeting in New-York City, declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value and recommend to all bankers and to the customers of all banks the exercise of all their influence as citizens in their various States to select delegates to the political conventions of both the great parties who will declare unequivocally in favor of the maintenance of the existing gold standard of value.

Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Union Bank, presided at the meeting, and James R. Branch was Secretary. The others present were Eugene H. Pullen, Vice President of the Bank of the Republic, President of the association; A. B. Hepburn, President of the Third National Bank; J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Bradford Rhodes, President of the Mamaroneck Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Robert J. Lowry of Atlanta, R. M. Nelson of Selma, Ala.; William H. Rhawn of Philadelphia, John P. Branch of Richmond, T. P. Day of Pittsburg, F. W. Hayes of Detroit, Douglas H. Thomas of Baltimore, Herman Justi of Nashville, Thomas P. Beal of Boston, Henry W. Yates of Omaha, H. W. Wheeler of Blaine, Washington; John P. Odell of Chicago, James H. Willock of Pittsburg, Caldwell Hardy of Norfolk, B. V. Leigh of Clinton, N. J.; Harvey J. Hollister of Grand Rapids, George H. Russel of Detroit, and Walker Hill of St. Louis.

DENIED BY MARSHAL HAYDEN

MADE NO FICTITIOUS CHARGES FOR SERVICES, HE DECLARES.

Brooklyn Official Says the Government Has Not Been Defrauded as Alleged by a Newspaper.

The friends of United States Marshal Henry I. Hayden of Brooklyn were surprised to read yesterday in a New-York newspaper a story charging the Marshal with irregularity in the administration of his office.

It was alleged that Marshal Hayden, in his last quarterly bill to the Attorney General's department at Washington, covering October, November, and December, 1895, had charged for fictitious services in the names of persons not authorized to act as Deputy Marshals or bailiffs.

The United States Marshal in Brooklyn is paid by fees. The law authorizes him to charge the Federal Government $2 for the services of every deputy who makes an arrest, attends an examination, or performs any other specific service in apprehending or guarding a prisoner, in court or out, or in transferring him from one place to another. Out of this sum the Marshal is allowed by law to keep a certain amount as his own fee.

The fee system in vogue in United States Marshals' offices throughout the country was recently severely criticised by President Cleveland in a message to Congress. The President said the system led to abuses and impositions on the Government, and he recommended that Congress abolish the system and put the Marshal and his deputies on regular salaries.

The newspaper story charged that the names of Ford, Ryan, Hamilton, and Beekman, which appeared on Marshal Hayden's last quarterly report, coupled with sundry charges for services in arresting and guarding prisoners, were unknown around the Marshal's office in Brooklyn and were not the names of the men who actually performed the services in question. In most cases, it was charged, the services had been performed by one or another of the regular indoor bailiffs, Koch, McManus, or Young, who received no extra money for their duties.

In support of the allegations, several particular charges in the quarterly report were cited, among them the charge made by the Marshal in the case of the arrest of James Lynch, on complaint of William Godfrey, for larceny from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The Marshal charged $2 for the service of the warrant, cents for mileage, 20 cents for the transportation of the prisoner and deputy to jail, and $2 for services of "Ryan, deputy," in attending the prisoner at his examination. In connection with this charge there was published an affidavit by William Godfrey of 616 Hudson Street, this city, in which he said he personally arrested Lynch, took him to the Federal Building in Brooklyn, and turned him over to one of the regular court bailiffs.

An interview was published with Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Roy of Brooklyn saying that Lynch was arrested by Roundsman William Godfrey of the navy yard, who took Lynch to the Federal Building and turned him over to Deputy Marshal McManus, who took him away to jail. Mr. Roy was quoted as saying he had never seen or heard of any deputy named Ryan, Hamilton, or Beekman. Mr. Roy said he knew Ford only as the Marshal's auctioneer.

Marshal Hayden was not at his office yesterday afternoon. In his absence no one would make any statement respecting the charges. A friend of the Marshal said:

"When Mr. Hayden took office he was advised by his chief deputy that he could not use any of the indoor bailiffs in criminal cases, but must make use of special deputies. This Mr. Hayden did, and that is the way the names of Ford, Ryan, and the others got on the bills. A week or so ago, while at Washington, the Marshal learned from the Attorney General that he had a perfect right to use his indoor bailiffs for criminal work. He then stopped employing the special deputies."

Marshal Hayden was visited last night at his house, 535 Franklin Avenue, by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES and was asked whether there was any truth in the published charge that he had obtained money from the Federal Government by charging for the services of fictitious Deputy Marshals.

"The published charge," said Mr. Hayden, "is scurrilous and defamatory. It is without an atom of truth. The United States Government has not been defrauded out of one-sixteenth of a penny. All the persons named in my bill as having performed certain services actually performed those services, and they are the very persons who did the work. There are no 'dummy' deputies in my office. Although they may not have been seen by the regular 'inside' bailiffs, they were there all the same. All the men named are regular deputies, have been regularly sworn in as deputies, and have received their diplomas from United States Commissioner Benedict. If I am likely to call in any of the deputies when we are short-handed, especially if the work is delicate and difficult, as in the case of the investigation of charges of illicit distilling and the arrests resulting from such investigation."

Raines Bill Caused Suicide.

The Raines Excise bill, it is said, is responsible for the death of Henry Assman, a Brooklyn saloon keeper, at Seventh Avenue and Fifteenth Street, who committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself, after having read that the Raines bill had passed the Senate.

He had paid $28,000 for his property, and had spent $10,000 more in fitting it up.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

ITS CLEAN BEDS POPULAR

Floating Lodging House for Homeless Men Well Patronized.

THE BATHS WERE APPRECIATED, TOO

But to Some the Nightshirts Proved a Trifle Puzzling—Accommodations to be Increased.

The "Hotel White" opened its doors to the public last night, and by 9 o'clock a man was asleep in every one of its 100 beds. It would be more correct to say that the hotel opened its portholes, for the "Hotel White" is the old excursion steamer which Commissioner of Charities John P. Faure has transformed into a clean, cozy, and comfortable lodging house for homeless men.

Any man who had 15 cents in his possession was turned away. No drunken men were admitted. To regular tramps was refused admittance.

Doors were opened at 7:30 P. M. and the bolts were drawn at midnight, but long before that hour there was a chorus of snoring such as never before echoed between the old steamer's decks.

The high tide rocked the vessel gently, but the motion only soothed to sleep the tired, homeless men, whose expressions of gratitude and pleasure were as genuine as they were pathetic.

Commissioner Faure went up stairs, about 8 o'clock, with a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, where fifty men were snugly tucked in warm beds. They had enjoyed warm baths, their clothing was being disinfected, and there was prospect of a good, substantial breakfast in the morning.

"Well, boys, how do you feel?" asked Mr. Faure. From every bed came a response:

"Oh, it's great, that's what it is!"

"I'd work half a day for this."

Only three hours' work is required of each man.

"These nightshirts do feel that good," said another, "and the beds is so soft and nice."

One old soldier, who had lost a leg and uses a crutch, seemed to enjoy his warm shower bath more than the rest.

"Good, isn't it?" said Commissioner Faure.

"Oh! I have a bath once a week, Sir," was the proud reply. "Still, this is very nice."

The first man to apply at the desk in the stern of the vessel for a night's lodging was a respectable-looking fellow, whose bronzed face and hands showed evidences of work. The official in uniform behind the desk took his pen, and asked the questions:

"Your name?"

"John Morris."

"Where were you born?"

"England."

"How long in this country?"

"Three months."

"Age?"

"Twenty-seven."

"Employment?"

"Painter."

Morris received a key attached to a neat white cord. He was searched. No weapons were found on him and no money. He was examined by the doctor and found to have no contagious disease, and he then made his way below deck, where he took off his clothes and enjoyed a warm bath and a shower, with lots of soap. Meanwhile his hat and shoes were subjected to a heat of 190° and his other clothing to 240° for disinfection. After his bath, a big, rough towel, a pair of warm slippers, and a woolen nightshirt were given to him. He then went up to the upper deck by another staircase and got into the bed which bore the same number as his key.

Many of the men were puzzled by the nightshirts. Some had never seen such garments. One put his on upside down and then, when he was informed of his error, took it off and put it on again wrong side front.

"What does it matter?" he said. "I guess I'll sleep just as well in it whichever way it is."

Another nearly lost his bed because 25 cents was found in his pockets. He proved that it had been given to him a few moments before by a reporter to test the thoroughness of the searching, and he was allowed to go to his bath and bed. Others tried to smuggle their pipes and tobacco up stairs in their shoes and nightshirts, but none succeeded. Razors, knives, and dangerous articles were all taken away. In the middle of the proceedings the high tide raised the old vessel so that the electric light wires were torn from their plugs, and the boat was plunged in Egyptian darkness. Superintendent Ackerly, who is something of an electrician, soon had everything right again.

Not fifty feet away from this scene of comfort and cleanliness, tramps and repeaters lay huddled together in the foul atmosphere of the men's waiting rooms on the pier head. Every night these rooms are crowded. The men sleep in their clothes. Some of them stand all night.

Commissioner Faure went into the largest room with the reporter. The floor was covered with men lying close together by the score. Others stood around the stove, and some were grouped along the walls.

"Don't smoke, please," said the Commissioner.

"No, Sir, we don't want to," answered a voice from the black heap on the floor. "We're choking as it is."

There were only 100 beds in "Hotel White" (which gets its name from the Morgue keeper) last night. There will be 186 to-night.

"This is the first step," said Mr. Faure, "to solve the problem whether New-York wants to use municipal lodging houses. We don't want to come into competition with the legitimate lodging house business. If a man has 15 cents we won't have him, but we do offer beds to the really homeless men—good men, mechanics, artisans, laborers, all sorts, out of work and down on their luck.

"The men must work at least three hours the next day. They get up at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, have breakfast, and go to work. They can then go about their business and look for jobs if they want to. They have redeemed themselves and earned their own self-respect. If they take something for nothing they pauperize themselves. If the city gives them something for nothing the city is a factor in pauperizing them, therefore the depauperizing of the man is accomplished by such a modicum of work as may be arranged."

There are twelve assistants to look after the working of the lodging house.

Mayor Strong and Theodore Roosevelt, who were expected to attend the opening reception of the river hotel, were not there. The snowstorm was given as their excuse.

President Croft of the Charities Commission was active with Mr. Faure in superintending the opening arrangements.

RAFFERTY SEEKS HIS BLACK CAT.

Price Was Not $5, Declares Dr. Mulvey, but Magistrate Will Decide.

Dr. Stephen Mulvey, a veterinarian, of Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, was charged in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday with having swindled James T. Rafferty, employed in a coal office next door, out of possession of a valuable black cat. After hearing evidence, Magistrate Flammer adjourned the case until next Monday.

Rafferty said Dr. Mulvey asked him to get a young black cat. Nothing, he added, was agreed upon in the way of price, but Robert Irwin, a fellow employe, told him Mulvey had offered $5 on delivery at his office before 10 o'clock that morning. As he valued his own black cat at that figure, he lost no time in taking it to Dr. Mulvey's office.

Mulvey said a woman negotiated with him for a black cat on Sunday, and he agreed to get one for her for $2. The next morning he spoke to some of the boys, Rafferty among them, to get him a cat and take half of the money. Rafferty seemed satisfied with the price, till he found the cat had gone; then he made his exorbitant demand.

To be Produced by a Syndicate.

Wilson Barrett, the English actor, has sold his play "The Sign of the Cross," in which he is now appearing at the Lyric Theatre in London, to an English syndicate for production in this country. A representative of this syndicate, which owns the American rights, is due to arrive here next Saturday to make arrangements for producing the play, and negotiations are already in progress with Gilmore & Tompkins looking to a presentation of the piece at the Academy of Music Nov. 25. "The Sign of the Cross" was played by Mr. Barrett himself in Philadelphia and Brooklyn, during his American tour last season. It is to be presented now with a cast made up of English and American artists.

LEVY'S LOVE FOR MRS. LEHMAN.

Still Intense After Fourteen Years, but Employers Deem Him Rational—Drove Him to Poetry.

More of Daniel Levy's love letters to Mrs. Harriet Lehman were read yesterday when the trial to determine Levy's mental condition was resumed before Justice Bischoff and a jury in Part IX. of the Supreme Court. A letter written by Levy to Philip Lehman was read in which he wrote: "If it is your father's wish that two loving hearts should be united, send me the means to marry Harriet." The letter closes with a threat to commit suicide if Levy is unkindly treated. In another letter to Philip Lehman he wrote: "You have all been having fun at my expense trying to drive me to suicide, but I am too much of a coward for that."

Levy was then examined by De Lancey Nicoll.

On re-direct examination Levy testified that he knew Philip Lehman intimately, and identified letters written to him by Philip Lehman. The letters did not contain any reference to Levy's love for the writer's sister, Harriet, and were merely put in evidence to show the friendly relations existing between the writer and Levy.

"How often did you ever speak to that lady?" asked F. Holm, counsel for Levy, pointing to Mrs. Lehman.

"Only once in my life."

"How did she act then?"

"She did not go away, and looked at me pleasantly."

"Do you remember that any letters were returned to you by the Lehman family?"

"No; they were never returned."

Poetry sent by Levy to Mrs. Lehman included this:

Daniel and his Harriet
Hated each other since they met;
Tears of anger they will shed
As soon as they are going to wed,
Their eyes will be so red, so red.
Handkerchiefs will be hard to get, you bet.

Dr. John Fredericks, Theodore Evers, and William Dexter swore they considered Levy perfectly rational.

The case will be continued to-day.

CHIEF CONLIN'S POLICE REFORM

THE BROADWAY AND STEAMBOAT PRECINCTS ABOLISHED.

Many Commanders Now, Instead of Two, for Patrolmen in the City's Main Thoroughfare and at Piers.

The Broadway and steamboat squads of the police go out of existence at 8 o'clock this morning as distinctive parts of the police force of this city.

The Board of Police on Monday abolished the Seventeenth and Thirty-seventh Precincts upon the recommendation of Chief Conlin. The Broadway squad belonged to the Seventeenth Precinct and the steamboat men to the Thirty-seventh Precinct. Chief Conlin issued orders yesterday transferring all officers and patrolmen belonging to these two squads, which have been prominent features of the city's police service for many years, to various precincts. The men who have been doing duty in the two squads will remain, in most cases, at their old posts, the change simply meaning that they will be under the command of the Captains in whose precincts they serve, instead of under special commanders.

Chief Conlin called all the Police Captains and precinct commanders before him late yesterday afternoon and gave them instructions relative to the details of the patrolmen transferred to their precincts from the Broadway and steamboat squads. Among the men transferred are fourteen Sergeants, six Roundsmen, and about 200 patrolmen.

Capt. Allaire, who commanded the steamboat squad, was assigned to the Central Office. He will attend to the drilling of patrolmen, and also do duty as Acting Deputy Chief of Police. Sergt. Patrick Gates, who has commanded the Broadway squad, was transferred to Union Market. Sergt. John Flood will be retained in Chief Conlin's office.

In his instructions to Captains in whose precincts Broadway runs, Chief Conlin says: "Instruct the patrolmen detailed at the Broadway crossings within your precinct that they must be uniformly polite, courteous, and gentlemanly in their intercourse with and treatment of citizens with whom they are brought into contact in the discharge of their duties."

His orders to commanders in whose precincts boat and steamship landings are situated are similar, and both sets of orders call for the most careful attention to details as regards service and attention to the traveling public.

MR. SOTHERN HAS RETURNED.

He Will Still Play Under the Management of Daniel Frohman.

E. H. Sothern came to New-York from Philadelphia, where he is playing, last Monday, and sought out Mr. Frohman at the Lyceum Theatre. He told the manager he was willing to sign a new contract with him for a term of three years if Mr. Frohman so desired. Mr. Frohman did so desire, and the contract was drawn up and signed before manager and actor parted company. It is practically the same as the contract which expires with this season, except that it relieves Mr. Frohman of some of his old burden by providing that Mr. Sothern shall have a little more to do in selecting his plays.

Having signed the contract with Mr. Sothern, Manager Frohman went to work at once to secure a supporting company for his star for next season, and before the day closed he had practically accomplished this by engaging nearly every member of his present company to remain with him. Mr. Sothern will open his next season in August at the Lyceum Theatre, as he has done for several years past, and will appear in a new play, which has not yet been finally selected.

The arrangement between Manager Frohman and Mr. Sothern will not prevent the former from taking his bicycle trip through Europe, with Bronson Howard as a companion, next Summer. He had arranged with Mr. Howard to make this tour when he supposed that he would have nothing particular to do next Summer. He will start on it as soon as Mr. Sothern's season at the Lyceum has been begun.

EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSION MEETS

Purchase of Land in Brooklyn Considered in Executive Session.

An executive meeting of the new East River Bridge Commission was held yesterday afternoon at 51 Chambers Street. Mayors Strong and Wurster and Commissioner James A. Sperry were absent.

The Commissioners are negotiating for the purchase of the entire block between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, Brooklyn, and the land under water adjoining it, from the American Sugar Refining Company.

The bid of Stern Brothers of Brooklyn, who were the lowest bidders for drilling in order to locate the positions for placing caissons, was considered by the commission, but no contract was awarded.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCTIONS.

Do reproductions of historic designs cost more than you can afford? Perhaps you never tried to buy at manufacturing prices. Perhaps you did not know that for one month in the year it is possible to buy fine old masterpieces away below manufacturing prices.

Room must be made for the new Spring designs. That is why.

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Chief Conlin said yesterday that the police station lodging houses would be permanently closed on and after Sunday. The new city lodging house is now ready for occupancy, and the police station lodging houses will accordingly be closed. Orders have been sent out to the precinct commanders to receive no more lodgers after Sunday. Between now and Sunday every station house will receive a liberal supply of tickets for the Wayfarers' Lodge in West Twenty-eighth Street, and the East Twenty-sixth Street Lodging House.

—The next lecture of the regular season's course under the auspices of the Young Men's Hebrew Association will take place this evening at the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue. Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly will speak on "Songs and Song Writing." The last lecture of the course will take place at Carnegie Hall on April 7, on which occasion Congressman Amos J. Cummings will speak on Horace Greeley.

—Justice Smyth yesterday issued a warrant for the detention of Mrs. Kelso at the Flushing Insane Asylum until a Commission in Lunacy examines her as to her sanity. Mrs. Kelso killed her two children, Ethel and Radform, on Feb. 20. She was supposed to be insane at the time, and was afterward taken to Bellevue Hospital. She was taken to Flushing yesterday.

—The special performance of "The Heart of Maryland," which was to have been given at the Herald Square Theatre this afternoon, for the benefit of the Hebrew Infants' Asylum, has been postponed to March 31. The auction sale of seats and boxes will be made at the theatre next Thursday afternoon, Maurice Barrymore and Cyril Scott being the rival auctioneers.

—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday the resignation of Charles F. Mayer, late President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as a Director of the telegraph company, was accepted, and Mr. John K. Cowan, the new President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was elected in his place.

—Canary & Lederer announce that they will present a stage box for "The Lady Slavey," as a prize to the person that submits, before Wednesday of next week, the most attractive title for their forthcoming Annual Review, which is to be a successor to "The Passing Show" and "The Merry World."

—Samuel Schlesinger, a fifteen-year-old messenger boy, while attempting to run an elevator in the Diamond Exchange Building, Maiden Lane, yesterday morning, was caught between the floor of the car and the wall, and received injuries from which he died an hour later. The boy lived at 367 Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

—Commissioner Charles Bulkeley Hubbell of the Board of Education will deliver an address on "Influence of Forensic Oratory on the Common Speech" before the American Society for the Improvement of Speech at Carnegie Hall Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

—Charles Frohman has purchased a new melodrama, the name of which he declines to make public for some reason, and will produce it in Boston Sept. 20 with a strong cast and big scienic effects. The play will come from Boston to this city for production.

—President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board will deliver a lecture this evening at the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Eighty-sixth Street, on "The Far West During the Revolution."

Brooklyn.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed from the Police Department Patrolman Philip Anderson of the Eighth Precinct, who is supposed to have eloped with May Whittier. Anderson is a married man, and has been absent without leave for some time. Patrolman James Mullaly of the Twenty-sixth Precinct was fined thirty days' pay for being off post. He was found on Jamaica Bay by Roundsman Patrolman McDonald of the same precinct was dismissed from the department.

—Fire Commissioner Bryant yesterday dismissed Patrick O'Malley from the department on a charge of intoxication. Firemen John J. McHugh and Frank Voltz of Engine Company No. 31, Fireman Edward L. Lynch of Engine Company No. 11, and Assistant Foreman E. Schultz of Engine Company No. 12 were each fined ten days' pay for intoxication.

—Charles Wildridge, sixty-five years old, of 879 Pacific Street died at the Seney Hospital yesterday morning from a fractured skull, received by falling down stairs Tuesday night. Surgeon Keenan of St. Mary's Hospital, who was first called to attend Wildridge, refused to remove him to the hospital. Health Commissioner Emery will investigate the matter.

—The Oxford Club has elected these officers: President—William C. Wallace; Vice President—D. P. Morse; Secretary—Alexander Robb; Treasurer—Frederick Worth; Directors—Thomas A. Eddy, A. E. Smylie, P. C. Burke, Francis S. Sherry, E. L. Collier, Frederick Worth, and Warren C. Barber.

—Timothy Manning has sued the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for $5,000 damages. He says he was a passenger on a Third Avenue car May 13, 1894, and that the car was running at an illegal rate of speed when it struck a truck, the pole of which knocked him to the street.

—Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works says that some of the figures given by the contractors for cleaning the streets and removing ashes are extremely low, and that he proposes to examine the matter very closely before he awards a contract.

—The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company will appeal from the decision of Justice Clement in its suit against the city to declare the trolley speed ordinance illegal.

Long Island.

—A tennis club has been formed by a number of young women of the Great Neck Union School. Its officers are: President—Emma M. M. Brown; Secretary—M. Adelaide Quinn; Treasurer—

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GIVE BUSINESS A CHANCE

General Movement May Be Begun to Ask Congress to Adjourn.

BOARD OF TRADE TO TAKE ACTION

Suggestions by Edward D. Depew to be Considered at a Special Meeting.

A proposition to unite commercial bodies in an appeal to Congress to adjourn and let business have a chance was submitted at the monthly meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday, and found instant favor. It came from Edward D. Depew of Wright, Depew & Co., wholesale grocers at 103 Murray Street, in a letter to Darwin R. James.

Mr. James read the letter when the meeting had discussed for two hours and had acted upon measures long considered and reported from committees. One of these measures, relating to the bill to establish State grain elevators at Buffalo and here, had led to a motion for a special meeting next Wednesday, to consider it further. Mr. Depew's letter impressed the members as entitled to special consideration at the same time. Comment upon it after the meeting indicated that it would be cordially indorsed, and would prompt a general movement among merchants to send Congress home.

In his letter to Mr. James, Mr. Depew wrote:

I venture to write on a subject which seems to me as of very great importance and one in which the commercial bodies of the country at large should take much interest. The subject I have in mind is the mischievous legislation now being enacted in our two houses at Washington.

I am moved to write as I do from the feeling that, unless some check is made upon the fiery, passionate speeches of the two representative bodies of our National Congress, serious and disastrous results will surely follow, and I believe that the sense of the business men of the whole country at large would be a protest against what may possibly lead to serious financial results, or possibly such complications that much loss of life, business, and money will surely follow.

As a matter of fact, business in general is stagnated, and I do not believe there is a single industry but has a less promising and encouraging outlook for the year than it had three months ago. As the junior Senator from New-Jersey said in his speech of a few weeks since, all business interests are languishing in consequence of Congress being in session. He said it was a menace to the country at large for them to remain in session, and for the best interests of the country that they adjourn. I believe that every good thinking man would agree with the Senator in what he said. I wish it were possible for the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation to take up this subject and start a movement which could be made a matter of such importance that our representatives would feel obliged to place business interests and the interests of the country at large ahead of politics.

If I could say anything on the subject at any of your meetings that would do justice to the matter, I would be very pleased to attend some of the meetings and say something, but I believe that I would hurt the case more than I would do it good, and so I write asking if such a matter, which seems to me of very great importance, could not be considered and taken up and put into such shape as would command the attention and interest of all the good thinking citizens of the country.

The people of the country are actually suffering because of the hard and soft money agitation and legislation, the Chicago storm, whereas, if they were left to regulate their business matters in the regular businesslike way, without the annoyance of these fiery-mouthed, windbagged stump speakers, peace, plenty, and prosperity would not only be forthcoming, but would abound. It is outrageous, and is by degrees bringing our country and its people into contempt, instead of giving to us that feeling of superiority to which we should be and could be justly entitled.

I hope, my dear Sir, that, as President of the board, you can find something from what I have written to start a movement out of which much good may result.

Mr. Depew added as a postscript:

Messrs. J. G. Powers & Co., also members of the Board of Trade, after reading the above, desire to be put on record as approving the sentiments contained therein.

In the regular order of business, the Executive Committee reported a resolution, which was adopted, in favor of bills for the acquisition of property for water front improvement. The Committee on City Affairs reported a resolution urging the passage of the bill in Congress for building a new Custom House on the present site, also a resolution recommending that the municipal ordinances be codified. Both resolutions were adopted.

Long discussion was had over a resolution suggesting a department of commerce. It came from the Committee on City Affairs, and was as follows:

Whereas, The foreign and domestic commerce of our country has become of such vast extent that it is impossible for the Departments of State and Treasury, in the multiplicity of the affairs under their care, to give to it the attention demanded by its importance; and

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are being put forth by the governments of other commercial countries to aid in securing for their merchants the world's markets; and

Whereas, The present is a specially opportune time for the development of our foreign trade; therefore be it

Resolved, That we urge upon Congress the establishment, without delay, of a Department of Commerce and Manufactures, the Secretary of which shall be a Cabinet officer.

That all matters pertaining to commerce, foreign and domestic, should be under the charge of the same.

That this department should, by obtaining and preserving information for the use of the merchants and manufacturers of our country, and by all possible means, advance the development of our commercial and manufacturing interests.

Oscar S. Straus led the opposition to the resolution. He objected to the creation of a new Cabinet office and thought the board should not so commit itself. Since he confined himself to this objection and others spoke for the resolution, it was finally adopted.

"Good Roads and How to Procure Them" was the subject of a long report from the Committee on Railway Transportation. The following embodies its important features:

In cities we have a constant object lesson of the value of steel tracks by drivers of heavily loaded vehicles seeking the tracks of street railways to secure easier traction, notwithstanding they are ill suited to the purpose, and often designed with high flanges to make it difficult for other vehicles to use them. If steel tracks are the coming road for rural districts, as suggested by the Road Commissioner of New-Jersey, they are still better adapted for city pavements with heavy traffic, where the wheels soon wear grooves and holes in the pavements and crosswalks, necessitating frequent renewals. It is certain that steel tracks, suitable for ordinary vehicles, on the sides of streets now having street railroads, would remove the temptation for drivers to seek the railway tracks, enable street cars to make better time, and, if laid down in other parallel streets, prevent the concentration of freight traffic in passenger streets, which now occurs—in other words, diffuse and equalize the movement of merchandise, instead of concentrating and congesting it in passenger streets, as at present.

At a recent convention of American wheelmen in Baltimore it was stated that $1,200,000,000 were invested in farm horses and mules, and that for a considerable portion of the year 16,000,000 horses and mules stood in the stable at an expense of $4,000,000 per day for horse feed, waiting for the mud to dry up, so that they might be employed. When the roads are bad local markets are ill supplied with produce, with the result of exorbitant prices to consumers, and when the roads dry up the farmers rush to town, and glut the market in the first days of dry weather, with the result of abnormally low prices, when, if the roads were good enough to be used in all weathers, a steady supply, with reasonable prices, would always be available. Supplement these advantages with the pleasure and profit to travelers by bicycles, carriages, and the coming horseless motors, and it would appear that the steel track road is, indeed, the coming road.

In conclusion, we submit the following resolution:

Whereas, The Legislature of this State last year authorized the appointment of a commission to consider the subject of good roads, and said commission has reported in favor of the State taking action similar to that of sister States in aiding the construction of improved highways, and bills are now pending in the Legislature for that purpose.

Resolved, That this board considers the Governor and the Legislature pledged to a policy which will enable our State to share in the enormous benefits conferred upon the public by good roads, and we earnestly urge the prompt passage by the Legislature, and the approval by the Governor, of an improved road law, appropriating at least $500,000 for this purpose, a sum much less in proportion to our area and assessed valuation than our sister States have appropriated.

The report and resolutions were adopted, and it was voted to circulate them widely and try to rouse strong public interest in the subject.

Brent Good, Frank Tilford, and Amzi Lorenzo Barber were among those elected to membership in the board yesterday.

A BIG FAILURE IN ROCHESTER.

Rothschild, Baum & Stern Owe Between Three and Four Hundred Thousand Dollars.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 11.—The assignment of Rothschild, Baum & Stern, one of the largest wholesale clothing firms in this city, was filed in the County Clerk's office this morning. Julius M. Wile is named as assignee. The liabilities are between $300,000 and $400,000. There are no preferred creditors. The firm was doing business at 125 North St. Paul Street.

The capital stock of the company was $150,000. The firm possessed ample means and enjoyed unquestioned credit until recently. Last Summer they took an interest in a large retail incorporated clothing concern in Chicago, which was their debtor to a considerable amount. The retail business generally in Chicago was unprofitable last year, and their establishment, "The Sterling," was among the heavy losers.

In order to stay the stream of loss the Rochester firm recently bought out the managers who were the original proprietors. Then came the tight money market, which added to the strain caused by their diminished capital. The climax was reached a few weeks ago, when, in order to meet their obligations, they were compelled to make a hurried sale, which involved a loss of $100,000. Even then they hoped to save themselves, conditional on getting rid of the expensive lease of the Chicago store, which is $40,000 a year for a term of years.

Word came from Chicago Sunday that the store had not been sub-rented yet. They then concluded to quit and turn over all their property for the benefit of their creditors. It is understood that the business obligations of the firm are largely to establishments in New-York City, but some paper of the firm is held in this city.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A. A. DRAKE.

Investigation in the Case of One of the Stock Exchange's Old Members.

Complaint was made against Albert A. Drake before the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and an investigation was ordered to discover whether he has violated the rules of the Exchange in his business dealings. His membership dates back to Oct. 15, 1859. He has served on the Governing Committee, and has been a member of the New-Jersey Legislature.

George G. Turner, who notified the Exchange of his insolvency a few days ago, made Mr. Drake's office, at 9 New Street, his headquarters, and Mr. Drake cleared his stocks for him. Mr. Turner had no contracts at the Stock Exchange. It was said that the tangle in his finances came from outside dealings. Among the reports in this line was one involving transactions at the Consolidated Exchange. One of the most stringent principles avowed at the Stock Exchange is that its members must have no relations with the Consolidated, directly or indirectly.

The Governing Committee will look into Mr. Drake's connections to determine how they may bear on Mr. Turner's failure and to get at the bottom of the reports of Consolidated Exchange alliances which may have been formed or recognized in Mr. Drake's office.

Mme. Etelka Gerster's Plans.

Etelka Gerster's plan to establish a new school of music in Berlin is largely due to the advice and encouragement she has received from the Intendant of the Royal Opera House in that capital. Mme. Gerster, since her retirement from the stage, has been living in seclusion in Bologna. She has now hired a commodious house on the Friederichstrasse, in Berlin, and is organizing a staff of assistants for a school in which every branch of the musical art is to be taught.

Mme. Gerster herself will be at the head of the vocal department, and personally train aspirants for the operatic stage. She is said to be in excellent health, and, although it is not likely that she will ever sing again on the stage, her voice, when heard in private assemblages, is said to retain much of that rare charm which made her portrayals of Amina, Lucia, Linda, and other heroines of the old operatic repertory renowned.

VIEWS ON TESLA'S IDEAS

Doctors Are Much Interested in His Theory of X Rays.

POSSIBLE VALUE IN TREATING DISEASE

What Cyrus Edson and J. Mount Bleyer Say of the Deductions and Experiments of the Electrician.

The publication in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday of the results of the experiments of Nikola Tesla in radiography has excited a great deal of interest in the medical profession. His conclusions were to the effect that the X rays were of the nature of a stream of material particles which strike the sensitive plate with great velocities.

It has been demonstrated by Mr. Tesla to his satisfaction that small metallic objects or bony or chalky deposits can be infallibly detected in any part of the human body. He also gives it as his opinion that it might be possible by the use of the X rays to project a suitable chemical into any part of the body, which would make it a valuable therapeutic agent.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, formerly Health Commissioner, when asked by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES about Tesla's deductions, said that he had been much interested in the subject and had given it considerable attention.

"It is an undoubted fact," said the doctor, "that you can decompose certain chemicals by means of light. The principle of photography rests upon this fact. These X rays decompose the chemicals with which the film is sensitized and effects this decomposition through what have hitherto been regarded as opaque bodies, such as the hand, for instance. Light is vibration, and it has been demonstrated that these X rays will pass through an opaque body. That these vibrations in passing through the skull should affect the delicate nerve tissues of the brain and stimulate them is a perfectly natural result.

"This accounts for the sensations experienced by Tesla when he exposed his head to a powerful radiation. But there is no more reason to believe that the X rays will carry a medicinal agent through the body and into the distant spot, the seat of disease, than that a ray of light will be able to project such a chemical on to the surface of the body. When we have succeeded in projecting medicine on to the exterior surface by means of light we may be able to penetrate into the interior by means of ultra-violet rays.

"The theory of the vibrations of light is not a new one. It originated with Sir Isaac Newton, who believed that luminous bodies shot out infinitely small particles in straight lines, which, by penetrating the transparent parts of the eye and falling on the nervous tissue, produced vision. Other philosophers drew a parallel between the properties of light and those of sound, and considered that as sound was certainly the effect of vibrations, or little waves projected through elastic bodies, so light might be nothing more than the consequence of similar vibrations transmitted with inconceivable velocity through a highly elastic medium. The wave hypothesis of light is at present generally adopted simply because it is in harmony with all the known phenomena discovered since the time of Newton.

"The deductions of Tesla as the result of his experiments are absolutely in harmony with the Newtonian theory. We can certainly expect some marvelous results from the X rays, things not even dreamed of yet. I believe that they will prove a valuable adjunct to medical science, and I think that the ultra violet rays will be sooner or later obtained by passing ordinary sunlight through certain media, without the agency of electricity."

Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, who has taken great interest in determining the effects of all light rays on animal and vegetable life, said yesterday:

"I am not at all surprised at the results of Tesla's experiments. I have been experimenting for some time with the associated light rays—the sunlight and the different colors, such as blue, red, and orange—in connection with the treatment of infectious diseases and vegetations. The results obtained by Tesla are simply marvelous, but are just what I expected. I have contended from the beginning, and it has now been proved beyond a doubt by Tesla, that this bombardment of particles does pass through glass and other materials at an enormous velocity. As far as the therapeutic effects of the rays are concerned, they may be likened in some way to a massage effect, if they do not form a high class of bacteracidal agent. As these experiments have been proved by Tesla, acting in a purely mechanical way, this would be a new and perhaps more beneficial way of using massage.

"As far as the photographing of certain deposits in the human system, such as the lung substance in phthisis and other pulmonary diseases, I have not yet reached the exact depth of radiography that Tesla has, but a short time ago, by means of the Röntgen rays, I made a fine photograph of the interior of the larynx of a patient where a tumor was situated, showing its exact location and condition, and which could not have been obtained with such exactitude in any other way that I know of.

"As to the sensations described by Tesla as having been experienced by him in his experiments, I have experienced exactly similar sensations in exposing my head to powerful radiation. It does not seem to me at all improbable that the suggestion made by Tesla of projecting a suitable chemical or medicament into any part of the body by means of the X rays may be found practical, for it is impossible to determine the results to be achieved by further experimentation. The present difficulty is that the Crookes tubes now in use for the making of radiographs are not powerful enough to be used for therapeutic purposes, which require very high potentials to secure good results, and nothing below that is of value.

"Solariums for the treatment of infectious diseases, with associated light rays, will no doubt be the next advance in hospital architecture. I have made a number of experiments with the associated light rays in hospital and among my private patients in cases of phthisis and tuberculosis. I have resorted to the treatment wherever it was possible, and never failed to obtain the best results. Ordinary light is one of the main factors in the growth of animal life. We know that sunlight is essential for the growth and development of both animal and vegetable tissue. We have in light a therapeutic agent that has been underestimated and neglected, and which should be taken up and thoroughly studied."

WILL RE-CLASSIFY POSITIONS.

Mayor Wurster Intends to Re-arrange Brooklyn's Civil List to Have Appointments Conform to the Law.

Mayor Wurster having read the opinion of Corporation Counsel Burr upon the civil service law as is affects appointments in Brooklyn, yesterday made this statement:

I have carefully considered the opinion with reference to the several questions discussed therein. It is my present impression that it will be advisable for me to re-classify, as promptly as possible, the entire civil list of the City of Brooklyn, and for that purpose I shall call upon the heads of all departments, severally, to furnish me, as soon as possible, a statement of the facts which, as it seems to them, warrant the retaining of any positions in their several departments in Schedule A, or the transfer of any positions to the same. When I am in possession of the facts in the case as reported to me by the several heads of departments, I shall then go over the list, and, if any places are improperly classified, I shall re-classify the same so that every provision of the Constitution and laws and all civil service regulations shall be faithfully and fairly carried out.

I want to ascertain whether there are any positions in Schedule A which do not belong there. If there are men holding positions of a confidential nature, or who directly represent the Commissioner, I think it would be well to have such exempted from the competition rules. For example, take the Superintendent of Streets, the Assistant Superintendent of Streets, the Superintendent of Sewers, and others in such relations. I consider that they directly represent the Commissioner himself. If the Commissioner had time to superintend the streets, he would do it, but it is impossible for him to attend to all these details, the work is devolved upon others, who are his representatives. These positions, I think, should be exempt. There may be a number of places in Schedule A—they may have been there for years—which, under the Constitution, do not properly belong there, and it is for the purpose of getting information upon this subject that I shall send out inquiries to the heads of departments.

Subsequently Mayor Wurster sent letters to the heads of departments asking if and why those clerks now assigned to Schedule A should remain in that schedule.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT FOR BELLEVUE.

Thomas F. Murphy Appointed in the Place of William B. O'Rourke.

Thomas F. Murphy was appointed Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital at the meeting of the Board of Public Charities yesterday. He succeeds William B. O'Rourke, who was dismissed. The salary of the position is $2,250 a year and living apartments are allotted to the Superintendent in the building.

The Superintendent's appointment was made on a majority vote. Commissioner Faure, who voted against O'Rourke's removal, also opposed Murphy's appointment. President Croft said no further changes would be made at Bellevue for the present.

The new Superintendent lives at 321 East Thirtieth Street, and is about thirty-two years old. He is a graduate of Grammar School No. 14, and has been engaged in the plumbing business at 468 Fourth Avenue since 1888.

Mr. Murphy was indorsed for the position by Dr. Charles F. Parker of the Hudson Street Hospital, Dr. Frank H. Hartley of the New-York Hospital, Dr. G. H. Fox, Dr. J. Riddle Goffe, and a number of other well-known physicians, and by Col. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, ex-Judge Horace Russell, Charles A. Peabody, Jr., and Thomas Sturgis. He has been Vice President of the Chester A. Arthur Club for the past two years, and is one of the best known Republicans in the Twentieth District. He is married, and has three children.

WANTS A PLACE FOR FIREWORKS.

Request to Fire Board—Asked, Also, to Remove Ropes from a Home.

At the meeting of the Fire Board yesterday Superintendent of Combustibles Murray asked the board to provide a suitable place for the storage of fireworks. He reported that he was called to Police Headquarters a few nights ago to remove eight cases of fireworks which had been seized by the Police Department and held pending the payment of truckage.

Chief Conlin did not want the fireworks stored in the Mulberry Street Headquarters and turned the goods over to the Fire Department. The fireworks are now stored at the fire headquarters and the officials are anxious to get rid of them.

Superintendent Schoonmaker of the Christian Home for Intemperate Men of 1,175 Madison Avenue reported to the board that he wished to have the ropes to be used for fire escape purposes removed from the rooms occupied by the inmates. He said that some of the inmates used the ropes to escape and others tried to hang themselves with them. The matter was referred for consideration.

TWELVE-YEAR-OLD MURDERESS IN COURT

Minnie Swanger Pleads Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., March 11.—Minnie Swanger, the twelve-year-old Altoona murderess, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree in court to-day. District Attorney Hammond accepted the plea.

The child's crime was the murder of her uncle, William McGregor, by mixing poison with his coffee. Her grandmother also drank the poison and has not yet recovered from its effects.

Judge Bell said he would send the prisoner to a house of correction.

Col. Waring to Talk in Boston.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring went to Boston on the noon train yesterday to lecture on "Street Cleaning," before the Twentieth Century Club of that city last night. He will be back at his office this morning to superintend the removal of the snow. To-night he will deliver a lecture at Grammar School No. 3, Hudson and Grove Streets.

M'ADAM STILL IN JAIL

Brought Into Court for the Alleged Insurance Frauds.

SOMETHING OF THE LAWYER'S CAREER

Another Man, Frank W. Anthony, Indicted for Dealing in Forged Lloyd "Charters" Under Bail.

Graham McAdam, the lawyer who was arrested on two indictments charging grand larceny in the second degree, which were found on testimony relating to his dealings with Lloyd's fire insurance companies, was arraigned before Judge Newburger, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday.

The prisoner came from the Tombs, he not having procured $10,000 bail. He was represented by a member of the law firm of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. On the application of Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle bail was formally set at the sum originally named, and McAdam was taken back to the Tombs.

Frank W. Anthony, another of the men indicted for dealing in forged or antedated Lloyd's "charters," or articles of agreement and powers of attorney to suit the law of 1892, sent word yesterday to the District Attorney's office that he had come from St. Louis to surrender. He was at the office of his counsel, James W. Ridgeway, 45 Broadway.

Anthony was arraigned before Judge Newburger in the afternoon, and was released on bail in $5,000, furnished by Lawrence F. Carroll of 269 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, whose security was Brooklyn real estate. Mr. Ridgeway would not permit his client to talk of his case, but said that Anthony was not guilty of any criminal doing in his dealings with the Lloyds insurance companies, and that as soon as he knew that he was indicted, came to this city to be at the disposition of the authorities.

McAdam, who was mute on Tuesday, was talkative yesterday. He said he was entirely innocent of the charge that he dealt in forged Lloyd's "charters," and all that he had done in the Lloyd's cases was in a strictly legal way. He added:

"I have not the slightest fear of the outcome of the case, but it is extremely galling for me to be placed in such a position as that in which I find myself at present."

Graham McAdam submitted, in March, 1889, an affidavit to Justice Ingraham, in which he said:

And the said deponent further says that he is of the age of forty-one years; that he was born and brought up in the City of New-York, and has ever since resided there, and during all that period his walk and conversation have been known of all men as correct and honorable; that during the eleven years of his connection with the Finance Department of the city millions of dollars of the city's money passed through his hands without default or defalcation, and he says upon his oath and upon his honor as a gentleman that he has never received one dollar or any sum of money whatsoever as a consideration or gratuity or bribe.

This statement was made during the pendency of what was known as the West Washington Market scandal inquiry. Mr. McAdam was "Chief Clerk in the Bureau for the Collection of City Revenue and of Markets in the Finance Department." The late James J. Kelso was Superintendent of Markets. Hugh J. Grant was Mayor. Maurice J. Holahan was a Commissioner of Accounts, and an inquiry into the allotment of stands in the market was ordered to serve political ends, the County Democracy having been charged with dealing unfairly or dishonestly in the allotment of stands.

The inquiry by the Commissioners of Accounts went over many sessions and created such consternation that among those who sought to evade the witness chair or who went into retirement for a greater or lesser period were Messrs. Boyle, Philipsen, Hanley, Werner, Gesner, Schoonmaker, Finn, and McAdam.

Charles Philipsen was manager of the North River Fish and Game Company, and he confessed that he paid McAdam $3,000 to have six stands allotted to his company. Philipsen fled to Philadelphia. He was arrested there and brought to this city on legal process.

McAdam at first was a willing witness, but when about to be examined by De Lancey Nicoll on Philipsen's accusation he refused to answer questions. Justice Ingraham decided that he must reply. He ignored this, and a warrant was issued for his arrest for contempt of court. McAdam then went in hiding in New-Jersey until the storm blew over and was suspended and dismissed by Controller Myers. The Commissioners of Accounts on April 17, 1889, sent to Mayor Grant a long report on the investigation of the market scandal. It said, in part:

The charges made to the Mayor concerning the allotment of stands in the new West Washington Market were in all respects well founded and true.

Applicants for stands were blackmailed by the Finance Department, and money extorted from them by persons employed there.

That the accounts of the Market Bureau are in great confusion, that no set of books adequate to the proper collection of the city revenues derived from markets have been kept for many years. That many important books, the contents of which might throw some light on the subject, are missing.

The report was made by Tammany Commissioners to a Tammany Mayor, and its tone was such as to suggest an attempt to discredit and injure Controller Myers.

McAdam was graduated at the College of the City of New-York, and first went into business as an actuary. His ability and attainments were marked. After leaving the Finance Department, he practiced as a lawyer. Walter L. S. Langerman, accused and exonerated by Barbara Aub, was one of his "runners." McAdam's chief business was in insurance and accident damage cases. John O'Beirne, one of McAdam's associates, is now at San Francisco. He went there to escape arrest on an indictment for extortion. O'Beirne was an Assistant District Attorney under John McKeon.

P. J. Hanway, editor of the insurance newspaper, The Vigilant, had much to say about Frank W. Anthony last August. One item concerning him was:

The City Lloyds was the output of a remarkable combination, consisting of Joseph Hegeman, now serving an eight years' sentence in prison, Frank W. Anthony, the welching Guttenburg bookmaker, and Hubert L. Smith, who was accused of forgery by the President of the defunct Pequannock Insurance Company of Virginia. Later, Seymour N. Murphy took hold of the management of the City Lloyds, but its inglorious end soon followed after it had been shown that at least one of the subscribers had never signed any power of attorney, and the use of his name as such was therefore a forgery.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said last evening that in his opinion the People had strong cases against the indicted persons who have been arrested.

ARCHBISHOP KENDRICK BURIED.

Impressive Services in the Cathedral in St. Louis, at Which Cardinal Gibbons Presided.

ST. LOUIS, March 11.—The remains of Peter Richard Kendrick, late Archbishop of the Catholic Diocese of St. Louis, were buried in Calvary Cemetery to-day.

The services in the cathedral, which was heavily draped, were presided over by Cardinal Gibbons, and Archbishop Kaine was celebrant of the pontifical requiem mass, assisted by the Rev. Father William Walsh. Archbishops from all over the country attended the services, which were very impressive. At the conclusion of the mass, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, an intimate friend of Archbishop Kendrick, delivered an eloquent eulogy on his character. The rites of absolution were performed by all the Archbishops present, and the last sad rites were pronounced by Cardinal Gibbons.

The casket was placed in a temporary receiving vault, and will there remain until the new cathedral, on Lindell Boulevard, near Forest Park, is finished. It will then be laid beneath the floor of that edifice, as is the custom of the Catholic Church.

SAGE SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY.

Cornell's Trustees Complete the Staff by Appointing a Professor.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 11.—The Trustees of Cornell University yesterday afternoon appointed Prof. James Seth of Brown University Professor of Ethics in the Sage School of Philosophy. The appointment completes the staff in the Philosophical School so liberally endowed by Henry W. Sage, which now embraces five full professors, one assistant professor, two instructors, and two assistants.

Prof. Seth was born in Edinburgh in 1860. He was graduated at Edinburgh University in 1881, carrying off all the honors in philosophy, after which he won the Ferguson Philosophical Scholarship, which is open to graduates of all the Scottish universities. He is a brother of Prof. Andrew Seth, who holds the Chair of Philosophy, formerly occupied by Sir William Hamilton of the University of Edinburgh.

Funeral of Andrew S. Hamersley.

The funeral of Andrew S. Hamersley, who died last Sunday, took place yesterday from the home of his daughter, Mrs. Herbert Southwick, 141 West Sixty-third Street. Services were held there by the Rev. Father George De Chaun, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Peter J. Callahan and John Hughes, all of the Church of St. Paul the Apostle. The body was taken to Trinity Churchyard, where it was placed in the family vault.

Henry D. Purroy Starts for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Purroy sailed for Europe yesterday on the St. Louis. As told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Mr. Purroy is going to Spain to settle an estate. He and Mrs. Purroy will be absent for about six weeks. A number of the County Clerk's friends in Tammany were at the pier to wish him a safe journey.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Julian Hawthorne,
Grant Allen, and Many Others.

THE SICKLE OF FIRE,

A Scientific Romance,

BY CHARLES KELSEY GAINES,

Begins To-day and Will Be Finished Friday.

Following are the dates of publication of other stories:

March 14 to 19, "A Secret of the Heart," by Howard Fielding; March 20 and 21, "Our Learned Fellow-Townsman," by George Gissing.

GREAT DOCK TO BE BUILT

New-York Dry Dock and Repair Company Will Construct It.

MAYOR STRONG FORCED IT TO ACT

Alterations and Additions at Erie Basin Will Make It Possible to Accommodate Any Vessel.

The New-York Dry Dock and Repair Company, which owns the Erie Basin dry docks, is willing to increase the size of its docks sufficiently to accommodate the largest steamship afloat. The action of the company was hastened by the fact that Mayor Strong of this city suggested that the City of New-York should build a dry dock that would accommodate the large vessels, instead of having them taken to some other port for repairs, as the steamship St. Paul was.

William N. Dykman, President of the New-York Dry Dock and Repair Company, had a conference with Mayor Strong Monday on the subject. He says Mayor Strong insists that this port shall have dry docks long enough and large enough to accommodate anything that may come to this city.

"He prefers, however," said Mr. Dykman, "that private capital shall furnish the means to build them, because the improving of piers and wharves will exhaust all the money the city has.

"I think he will insist also that the shipowners for whom it is proposed to have our dock lengthened shall give some assurance that they will use it. We estimate that it would cost us $1,500,000 to build a new dock 700 feet long; that it would cost $500,000 to lengthen our longest dock to 700 feet, and that it would cost New-York $3,000,000 to buy land and build a dock 700 feet long.

"Mayor Strong, as I understand it, will not force upon us the expense of $500,000 to lengthen our dock unless the people for whom we build it give us some assurance of a return for the investment. What Mayor Strong started out to have us do would result in our having the largest dock on the Western Hemisphere. The new navy yard dock is 675 feet long, the Newport News dock 650, and the Port Royal dock is a very large one. The Hamburg Line is building a vessel so big that it will require 675 feet of length to dock her. We have arranged to secure plans of this new Hamburg vessel, her length, and amidships section. This ship is the biggest yet projected, and we will place the plans before Mayor Strong, as he seems much interested in dock facilities for this class of vessels. Whether the Mayor has abandoned the project or not, we shall seek to have the vessels do their docking and repairing here; we will build all the dock they want. We have the land and the money, and we want the business."

Mr. Dykman some time ago sent a letter to Mayor Strong in which he wrote that if the City of New-York builds and operates dry docks it will do so at a loss, and will destroy the millions of capital now invested in such docks.

Of the docking business in this port, he wrote:

The large dry dock at Erie Basin, which has been in service for over ten years, is 600 feet long, and it is as good a dock as it is possible to build, and can easily accommodate all vessels that call from or visit this port, excepting only the Campania, Lucania, St. Paul, and St. Louis. It can even accommodate the latter two, if they be put on a draught of 18 feet 6 inches. All other vessels that come here are easily within the capacity of this dock.

The demand for a larger dry dock is limited, therefore, to the four vessels named above. Of these the Campania and Lucania belong to the Cunard Steamship Company, which has never in its history placed one of its vessels in dry dock in New-York, although all of them, except the two named, could be readily accommodated here, and although the rates for dry docking have for many years been phenomenally low. The reason of this is that none of the transatlantic lines ever dry dock their steamers here, if they can possibly avoid it. Ships are only put in dry docks to be repaired or painted; and, owing to the difference between American and European rates of wages, the cost of repairing and painting vessels here is so far in excess of the cost of repairing and painting them on the other side of the ocean as to exclude us from this class of work, except in cases where vessels cannot be taken abroad.

Mr. Dykman also wrote that municipal dry docks would be useless without shipyards or repair shops, and unless these were provided, the city must furnish its docks to the individuals or corporations that contract to do the repairs, the business method being for a contractor who does not control a dock to lease one before he estimates for repairs.

J. W. PIERCE INVESTIGATION ADJOURNED.

Defense Will Call Many Witnesses to Contradict Prosecution's.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 11.—Many anxious spectators gathered in the Opera House this morning to hear the defense in the matter of the investigation into the affairs of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children and the charges against Superintendent J. W. Pierce for cruelly treating and punishing the children in the home.

At the request of the attorneys for the prosecution the case was adjourned until next Wednesday, when the defense will present its first witness. Its attorneys have thirty or forty witnesses to examine, and will endeavor to show that all punishments inflicted in the home were allowed by law and not unnecessarily severe; that the witnesses for the prosecution were unreliable and grossly exaggerated their punishments out of a spirit of revenge or animosity toward the Superintendent, who is still defended by the Board of Managers.

THE SICKLE OF FIRE

BY CHARLES KELSEY GAINES.

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IT is a fact not generally known, outside strictly scientific circles at least, that there exists an element (technically called hydropyrogen, symbol Hp,) possessing qualities of such a nature that its more abundant production, or any recklessness in use, might imperil the human race. Happily, in its pure state, in which alone it is dangerous, this substance is very rare; indeed, only one specimen is now known to exist, and that is kept hermetically sealed in thick glass. Its name never appears in the ordinary textbooks—for prudential reasons.

There are more of these formidable secrets in the laboratories of our biologists and chemists than most people suspect. Few, until very recently, were aware that in a frail glass tube, not too scrupulously guarded, in the very heart of the great American metropolis, there are living, malignant germs of Asiatic cholera, which, if set free, might cause an epidemic that would cost millions of lives. And there are other things in that lockless cabinet quite as bad. There exist, also, poisons, the formulae for which are never published, and explosives that no chemist dare compound save in the minutest quantities. Many of these things are altogether unknown to the ordinary student; only the well-tried specialist has knowledge of them.

But to return to hydropyrogen. It is obtained, but only with the greatest difficulty, from the smoke products of a certain kind of seaweed. Even in this the element is not always present. Out of a hundred specimens incinerated and analyzed, ninety-nine would probably show no trace of it; and when it does occur, few are the chemists able to detect, much less separate it—a most fortunate circumstance.

Hydropyrogen, as developed from this seaweed when burned under the action of an electric current (Tesla's) of the highest tension, is an almost impalpable gas—the lightest yet discovered. It diffuses rapidly, and easily permeates every known substance except indurated glass. When subjected to a process similar to that by which other gases are liquefied—a combination of tremendous pressure with extreme cold—it suddenly solidifies, falling in a heap of slender, needle-like crystals of a vivid ruby color. This experiment has been successfully carried through only three times. The crystals thus obtained may be preserved for almost any length of time, provided they are kept absolutely free from moisture; hence they are sealed in heavy tubes of indurated glass. In the darkness these crystals gleam with a fiery, quivering phosphorescence, comparable only to the shifting colors sometimes seen in the aurora borealis. Indeed, it is probably of the same essential nature, being caused by induced currents streaming through the vacuum tubes in which this unstable and intensely energetic agent is incased.

I have said that hydropyrogen is dangerous to the safety of the world. This is due to its extraordinary effect in decomposing and inflaming water. Not that it is difficult

Crazy with Pain and Terror, We Plunged Down the Slope.

to decompose water—that is done every day by familiar processes—but there is no other agent which exhibits so terrible a potency, no other which so defies control.

Its action may be explained by a familiar illustration. A child sets on end a line of dominoes, separated by spaces of about an inch. He pushes over the nearest, and the whole line goes down with a swift crash, each unbalancing the next, till all are fallen. Just so with a series of molecules; the dissolution of one breaks up those next adjacent, when once the action is started. Such is the operation of all explosives, and of many poisons—e. g., snake venom. There seems to be scarcely any limit to the effect which may be produced by an infinitesimal portion of the disturbing agent, provided it has a continuous field of suitable material on which to act.

How fearful may be the effect of hydropyrogen if indiscreetly used no living man can testify as I can. Why do I tell the story? Because some vague hints have already reached the public through certain Canadian papers, and if the matter is to be agitated at all, the warning lesson should be read in full.

It occurred only a few months ago. I had been studying for several years under Prof. O. D. McKazy, the discoverer of hydropyrogen, and the only man who has ever succeeded in producing the crystals. I had assisted him in his experiments—often a trying ordeal—and was deep in his confidence. We had already used the crystals on the contents of a large tank in an inclosed court, with startling results. The professor now wished to experiment on a much larger scale—which could be done with safety only in an uninhabited region. He had heard of a small lake suitable for the purpose in British America, among the mountains near the Pacific coast, and thither we proceeded.

Our journey, though not without hardship, was accomplished without mischance. We encamped, with our Indian guides, about two miles from the lake, which we first visited by day to make sure of the trail. Then at night, leaving our Indians—whom we never saw afterward—we stole with feverish eagerness through the black darkness of the evergreens, and at last emerged on the ledges that overhung the lake.

It lay at some depth below, banked with cliffs on every side, reflecting the black sky and the sparkling stars. Nearly opposite a little white cascade drew a broad chalk mark down the dusky wall, and we could faintly hear its chilly dashings. The place was like a well, and it was said to have no outlet.

Dropping upon our hands and knees, we crept out on a jutting bluff, and the professor tossed down a pebble. The splash shattered the reflected sky; then its stars returned, but waved and blinked as the ripples circled outward.

With great precaution the professor now broke the tube containing the crystals, and hastily cast it down after the pebble. As it reached the surface along with the splash a faint hiss was audible. For an instant fiery worms wriggled and darted about. Then a little ruby cloud appeared in the water. It grew till it glowed like the sunset.

A seething sound was heard, and we perceived that the hue was caused by an infinitude of little fiery bubbles, and as they rose and burst a pale-blue flame began to play above the water. Pale but hot—horribly hot. We could feel its withering blast even where we stood. It mounted higher; it towered above us.

"Run! Run!" screamed the professor. And we ran as if hell had opened at our feet.

Even so, our delay had well-nigh cost our lives. Breathless, scor

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Heavy Trading and Wide Fluctuations in American Tobacco.

GENERAL ELECTRIC MOVING UPWARD

Manhattan Also Strong—The General List Very Dull—The St. Paul Dividend to be Declared To-day.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

All interest centred in American Tobacco to-day. Fifty thousand shares were done in the first twenty minutes, and the stock continued active all day with the exception of brief intervals. The best price was made shortly after noon, and although the stock reacted sharply in the afternoon it closed with a net gain of 3¾ points, the final price being 78½. At one time the stock sold up to 82¾.

If there is anything more than manipulation to account for the present movement it is not known on the Street. The advance gave rise to all sorts of rumors, including one to the effect that some kind of arrangement had been made whereby the competition between the company and the plug tobacco manufacturers would cease. This story, however, was emphatically denied by representatives of the plug tobacco interest, as well as by people close to the Tobacco Company. All that is definitely known is that brokers who are usually employed by insiders were large buyers to-day and that they still talk higher prices. The dividend question will not come up for discussion before the end of the present month or early in April. More than two-thirds of the capital stock of the company was traded in on the Exchange to-day. There was considerable activity at advanced prices in General Electric, which sold up to 37½ and closed at that price. Aside from the rumors concerning an agreement with the Westinghouse Company, the earnings of General Electric are said to be very satisfactory, and it is intimated that with an advance of 10 per cent. in the price of its output the company would be in position to pay 5 per cent. dividends. This advance, it is contended, might well be made as a result of an agreement with the Westinghouse Company without involving the independence of either company. Other industrials were without special feature.

The railway list was exceedingly dull. The Grangers moved within very narrow limits. Manhattan was strong on the statement showing that the company has earned within a fraction of the annual dividend and the promise that operating expenses can be reduced so as to assure the permanency of the present rate. The coal stocks were practically neglected. London did very little, and its specialties were extremely dull. Denver preferred lost ¾ on small sales on the certainty that there will be no distribution to the stockholders at this time. St. Paul Directors are expected to take action on the dividend to-morrow. It is generally believed that 2 per cent. will be declared, but just in what shape the distribution will be made is a matter of uncertainty. At the close the market was rather heavy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4@4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5¼ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 5@5¼ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $87,470,206; balances, $4,252,979; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $55,454.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16@¾ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅞@69⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 55@55¾c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,022,525
Exports for same period	13,056,541
Net imports	$3,965,984
Net exports to date, 1895	20,347,527
Net exports to date, 1894	2,536,244
Net exports to date, 1893	28,765,258

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, $4.88 for demand, $4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.86½ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18¾ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichmarks at 95½ and 95½, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—65c discount. Boston—10@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Missouri, Kansas & E. 1st.....1½
Oregon Railway and Navigation 5s, t. r.....2
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....1
DECLINED.
Oregon Improvement 1st.....1
St. Louis, Southwestern 2d.....1¼

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were only fairly steady. The 4s, 1970, registered, declined ¼, and the 4s, 1925, ¼. The 1sts, 1907, coupon, advanced ⅝. The sales were $103,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 117@116¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108½
4s, c., 1907	110¾	111½
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	116⅞
5s, c., 1894	112¾	113½
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $90,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 80@87, and $3,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	306
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	118
Chatham	200
Commerce	200
Continental	130
Fourth National	185
Gallatin National	300
German-American	115
Hanover	800
Importers and Traders'	585
Irving	137½
Manhattan	204
Market & Fulton	200
Mechanics'	185
Merchants	134
Metropolis	415
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	190
New-York	280
New-York County	580
Ninth National	115
Pacific	150
Park	272
Phenix	107½
Republic	149
Seaboard National	167
Shoe & Leather	94
Southern National	100
State of New-York	108
Tradesmen's	90
United States National	175
West Side	275
Western National	110

There were sales of ten shares of American Exchange at 172, and fifty Merchants' at 134.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Albany & Suequehanna	175	175	175	175	...	175	...	13
American Cotton Oil	10⅜	16¾	16½	16¼	...	16½	16⅝	1,610
American Cotton Oil pf	60½	63½	60½	62	+1¾	62	63	1,090
*American Sugar Refineries	115¾	116¾	115¼	116	...	115⅞	116	9,707
*American Sugar Ref. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+ ½	101¼	102	200
American Tobacco	75¼	82¾	75¼	78⅝	+3½	78⅛	79	219,042
American Tobacco pf	100½	100½	100½	100½	+ ½	100	102	100
Ann Arbor pf	24	24	24	24	–3	24½	28	2
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	16¼	16½	15⅞	15⅞	– ⅛	15⅞	16	3,847
*Atch., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	– ⅜	25	25¾	150
Baltimore & Ohio	17¼	17¾	16⅞	16½	–1¼	16⅝	16½	5,752
Brooklyn R. T.	23	23	23	23	– ⅝	22⅞	23¼	105
*Brooklyn R. T. pf	49	49	49	49	...	...	...	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	14½	14½	14½	14½	– ¼	14	15	50
Canada Southern	50	50	50	50	+ ¼	49¾	50	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16½	16⅜	16⅜	– ⅛	16⅜	...	400
Chicago Gas, t. r	66½	67½	66½	66½	– ¼	66⅝	67	4,790
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	77½	77½	76⅞	77	– ⅛	77	77¼	4,297
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	...	103½	103⅝	510
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	77¼	76⅞	77	– ¼	76⅞	77⅜	5,130
C., M. & St. Paul pf	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¾	...	129¼	129⅝	19
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	71¾	72	71⅜	71⅝	– ⅜	71⅝	71⅞	2,380
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L.	36¼	36½	36⅛	36½	+ ⅝	36	36½	400
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf	52	52½	52	52	+ ½	52	52¼	475
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20½	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼	20¼	30	100
Columbus & Hocking Coal	4	4	4	4	– ⅜	3½	4¼	100
Consolidated Gas Company	154½	154½	154½	154½	– ½	154	156	100
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126½	+ ½	126	127	508
Denver & Rio Grande pf	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	– ⅜	48¼	48½	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17	17	16⅞	17	...	16⅞	17	3,012
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	96	97½	96	97½	+2½	96	98	30
General Electric	35	37½	34⅝	37½	+2½	37⅜	37½	26,033
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	+1	95⅝	96½	330
Iowa Central pf	35	35	35	35	+ ⅜	35	35½	100
Laclede Gas	28	28	27⅝	27⅝	– ⅜	27½	27⅞	500
Laclede Gas pf	80	81½	80	81½	+1	80	82½	380
Lake Erie & Western	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	– ⅛	19¾	20	100
Louisville & Nashville	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝	– ⅛	52¾	53	3,840
Louisville, New-Albany & Chi.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...	9½	9¾	100
Manhattan Con	105½	106½	105½	105½	+ ⅝	105	105¾	1,340
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20½	20½	20½	20½	– ⅛	20	20½	100
Minnesota Iron	68	69	69	69	...	...	...	300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	–1	11⅜	12¼	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅝	– ⅜	28⅝	29	610
Missouri Pacific	24½	24½	23½	23½	–1	23½	23⅝	5,875
*National Lead Co	23½	23½	23½	23½	– ¼	23¼	24¾	10
*National Lead Co. pf	85½	86	85½	86	+ ¼	85⅝	87	20
New-Jersey Central	106½	106½	106½	106½	+ ½	106½	107	212
New-York, Sus. & West	9½	9½	9½	9½	– ¼	9⅝	10	10
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	– ½	26	27	20
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛	5½	5¾	1,010
Northern Pacific	4⅛	4⅛	3⅞	4	...	3⅞	4¼	945
Northern Pacific pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	– ⅛	16½	16⅝	917
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	– ¼	14⅝	15¼	100
Pacific Mail	25½	26	25½	25⅞	...	25⅞	26	990
Phila. & Read., 1st in. pd	12	12	11½	11½	– ½	11½	11⅝	1,400
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	57¼	57¼	57	57¼	+ ¼	56½	57½	100
Pullman Palac Car Company	157	157	157	157	–3	156	160	133
Southern Pacific	19¼	19½	19¼	19¼	– ⅛	19	20	300
Southern Railway	9½	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛	9⅜	9⅝	378
Southern Railway pf	30⅜	30⅜	30½	30½	– ¼	30¼	30¾	650
Tennessee Coal & Iron	30¾	30¾	30½	30½	+ ½	30½	30⅝	1,140
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	...	8¼	8¾	40
Union Pacific	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	– ¼	7½	7¾	600
United States Cordage, t. r	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	...	5¼	5⅝	200
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	–1½	*20¼	21½	30
*United States Leather	9½	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	...	9⅜	9⅝	202
*United States Leather pf	60⅝	62	60⅜	61	+1½	61	61¼	12,050
United States Rubber pf	26	26⅝	25½	26⅜	+ ⅞	26⅜	27	1,000
United States Rubber pf	83	83	83	83	...	84	86	5
Wabash pf	18	18	17¾	17¾	– ⅛	17⅝	17¾	1,610
Western Union Telegraph	84⅝	85	84⅜	85	+ ⅛	84⅞	85	571
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11¼	11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛	11	11¼	1,035
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅞	38⅜	36⅞	36⅞	– ⅛	37	39	22
Total sales								329,957

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Iron Silver	.20	.20	.20	.20	...	...	...	200
Phoenix of A.	.04	.04	.04	.04	...	...	...	200

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 70
Atch, Top & S. F 6 2d 6-4s 'Class A' Trust Receipts
1st installment paid
10,000 ..... 26½
Atch, Top & S F 6 4s
Trust Co Certfs
42,000 ..... 78½
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s when issued
35,000 80
Atch, Top & S F adjustment 4s when issued
6,000 ..... 48½
5,000 ..... 48¼
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s
20,000 ..... 113½
Brooklyn El 1st
3,000c 101½
2,000 ..... 101⅝
2,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 101
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000 ..... 108½
Cent of N J gen 5s
1,000 ..... 117½
Chi, Bur & Q Cons 7s
5,000 ..... 117¼
Chi, Bur & Q conv 5s
2,000 ..... 100½
Chi & East Ill 1st
500Shl 112
13,000 ..... 114¼
Chi & East Ill gen 5s
3,000 ..... 101¼
Chi & Nor Pacific 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 44¾
5,000 ..... 44½
5,000 ..... 44⅜
Chi & N W S F 5s
2,000 ..... 110¼
Chi, R I & Pac ext 5s
6,000 103
Col, Hock V & Tol 5s
1,000 ..... 85½
1,000 ..... 85¼
Col, H V & T G M 6s
3,000 88
Den & Rio Grande 4s
2,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89¾
Den & Rio G Imp 5s
5,000 ..... 85¾
Dul & Iron R 1st
5,000 ..... 104½
Equitable Gas & Fuel of Chicago 1st
1,000 98
Flint & Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s
1,000 93
Fort Worth & D C 1st Co Certfs
2,000 ..... 68¼
H & Tex Cen G M 4s
10,000 70
Kan Pacific 6s 1895
6,000 ..... 106½
Keokuk & D M 1st
5,000 106
Laclede Gas Light Co of St. Louis 1st 5s
3,000 95
Small bonds
300 ..... 97½
Long Island G M 4s
2,000 93
L Island Ferry 4½s
2,000 ..... 91¼
Louisville & Nashville N O & Mob 1st
1,000 119
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s
25,000 ..... 79⅝
3,000 79
Lo, N A & Chic Cons
3,000 ..... 72½
Lo, N A & Chic G M
9,000 ..... 72½
6,000 ..... 72⅝
3,000 ..... 72⅜
2,000 73
Mil, L S & Wn 1st
5,000s15F 130¾
Mil & St Paul 1st Terminal 5s
5,000 113
Minn & St L Con 5s
1,000 ..... 101½
Mo, Kan & East 1st
15,000 ..... 92¼
7,000 ..... 93½
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s
500 87
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d
3,000c 60⅝
N Y Central Deb 5s
1,000 106
N Y, Chi & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 104¾
N Y, Lack & W 1st
25,000 ..... 131½
Nor & Wn Equip 5s
4,000 78
O & M Con SF
6,000 ..... 103½
Nor Pacific 2d Coup
1,000 ..... 112¼
Nor Pacific 3d Coup
3,000 ..... 82¼
Nor Pac col tr notes
30,000 89
2,000 ..... 88¾
North Pac Cons 5s
10,000 ..... 46¾
55,000 ..... 46½
10,000 ..... 46⅝
10,000 ..... 46¼
64,000 46
40,000 ..... 45⅞
11,000 ..... 45⅝
12,000 ..... 45⅝
5,000 ..... 45⅝
5,000 ..... 45½
20,000 46
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 46⅛
2,000 46
10,000 ..... 45⅞
20,000 46
5,000 ..... 45⅞
17,000 46
Nor Pac & Mon 1st
Trust Co Certfs
5,000 ..... 33¾
Ohio Southern 1st
3,000 ..... 93¼
Oregon Improvem't 1st
1,000 84
Oregon Riv & Nav 5s
Trust Co Certfs
10,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 91
10,000 ..... 90¾
5,000 ..... 90⅝
1,000 ..... 90½
5,000 ..... 90⅜
10,000 ..... 90¼
20,000 ..... 90½
Oregon Short Line 6s
Trust Co Certfs
18,000 ..... 112½
19,000 ..... 112⅜
18,000 ..... 112⅜
3,000 ..... 112⅝
8,900 ..... 112½
7,000 ..... 112⅜
Ore S L & U N Con
Trust Co Certfs
3,000 ..... 68¼
7,000 68
People's G & C Chic 1st Cons 6s
1,000 ..... 101½
5,000 102
Peoria & Eastern Inc
2,000 20
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc
Trust Co Certfs
1st installment paid
10,000 32
Phil & Reading gen 4s
Trust Co Certfs
19,000 78
5,000 ..... 78⅛
13,000 ..... 78⅛
7,000 78
5,000 ..... 78¼
L.E. & W.pf. 71½ 73⅛
Lake Shore..147½ 149
Long Island. 81 84
L., N. A. & C. pf. ... 20 22
L., S. L.& T. ...
Mah. Coal R.104 ...
Mah.C.R. pf.106 ...
Man. Beach.. 7 9
Md. Coal pf.. 50 60
*Met. Trac..103 105
*Unlisted.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex...147	149½		Mex. Cent...	11⅜	11⅞
Am. Coal...116	...		Mex. N. ctfs.	1¼	2
Am. Express.111	113		M. & St. L. 1st pf	79½	81
Ann Arbor.. 10	12		M. & St. L. 2d pf	49¾	51
Am. T. & C. 91	95		Mobile & O.	22½	23½
A., T. & S. F. pf., wn. issued	½	¾	Mor. & Es...164	166½	
*B. S. Gas..	21¼	21½	N.C. & S.L.	68	85
B. & S. I. pf.	140	...	Nat. Starch.	5	9
B. & L. pf..104	106		N. St. 1st pf.	40	50
Brunsw. Co...	⅝	¾	N. St. 2d pf.	16	18
B.,R.& P. pf.	55		New Cent. C.	6¾	8½
B.,C.R. & N.	70	80	N. Y. Cent..	97½	98
Can. Pac.....	55¼	56¼	N. England.	40	50
Ced. F. & M. ..	9		N.Y.& N.H.	175	180
Cent. Pac....	15	15½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12½	13½
Chi. & Alton.	155	159	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	75
Chi. & E. Ill.	43	44	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	29¾
C. & E. I.pf.	98	101	S.L. 1st pf.	70	
C.& N.W.pf.	145½	147	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	29¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	90		N. Y. L. E. & W., all in. paid ..	15½	16
C. & Pitts.	160	...	Nor. & W...	1½	2
C. C. & I., Dev	2½	3	Nor.& W. pf.	7	8
C. C. & I. pf.	90½	...	Ohio So.	5	15
C., H. V. & T.	16½	17½	Ont. Mining.	14	...
C., H. V. & T. pf.	55	61	Or. Imp. t. r.	2	4
Com. Cable.	155	...	Or. R. & N.	12½	14
Con. Coal	30	35	O. S. L. & U. N	4	4⅞
D., L. & W.	161½	162	Penn. Coal.	320	...
D. & R. G...	13	13⅜	Peo. & East.	5	9
D.M.& Ft.D.	7	8½	Peo.,D. & E.	2½	3
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53	P. & W. pf.	...	19
Det. Gas	27	30	P., C. C. & St. L.	17	18
*D.,S.S. & A.	5¼	6	P.,F.W.& C.	162	...
*D., S.S. & A. pf.	11	14	Quicksilver .	1¼	1⅞
E. T. & T.	80	61	Q'silver pf.	...	15½
Ev. & T. H.	31	33	Rens. & Sar.	182	...
E. & T.H.pf.	50	56	Rio G. W.	...	16
Gt. Nor. pf.	108	113	Rio G.W. pf.	...	43
Homestake ..	30	...	R., W. & O.	115½	116
I., Ill. & I.	27½	...	St. L. S. W.	5	5¼
I. Steel Co..	65	72	S.L.S.W. pf.	11¾	12
Int., Con. & Ins.	25	...	St. J. & G. I.	1	1½
Iowa Cent...	8½	9	S. P. & Dul.	26	28
Kan. & Mich.	7	9½	S.P. & D. pf.	90	92
K. & D. M.	3	4	S. P. & O..	40½	41
K.& D.M.pf.	15	17	S.P. & O. pf.	124	126
Keo. & W.	...	35	S.P.M.& M.	105	115
L.E. & W.pf.	71½	73½	Sil.bull. ctfs.	68⅞	69¼
Lake Shore.	147½	149	T. P. L. Tr.	6½	9
Long Island.	81	84	Tol. & O. C.	30	37
L., N. A. & C. pf.	20	22	Tol.& O.C.pf.	65	75
L., S. L.& T.	...	...	T., P. & W.	7½	...
Mah. Coal R.	104	...	T. P.,D.& G.	5	...
Mah.C.R. pf.	106	...	U. S. Ex....	40	46
Man. Beach..	7	9	U.S. Cord.pf.	10¼	11
Md. Coal pf..	50	60	U. & B. R.	151	...
*Met. Trac..	103	105	Wabash pf.	6⅞	7
*Unlisted.			Wells-F. Ex.	95	100
			*W. U. Beef.	8¾	9¾

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	115⅝	116⅜	115¾	115⅝	400
Am. Tobacco	74½	82¾	74⅜	78¾	71,480
At., Top. & S. F.	16¼	16¾	15⅞	16	420
Baltimore & Ohio.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16½	60
Chicago Gas	66⅜	67½	66⅜	66⅝	270
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	71⅞	72⅛	71⅝	71⅝	1,330
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77½	77½	76⅝	77	1,640
Chi., M. & St. P.	77¼	77¼	76⅝	77⅛	4,780
Dis. & C. F.	17	17	16⅝	17	370
General Electric.	35¼	37½	34⅝	37¼	5,530
Louis. & Nash.	52⅜	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	270
Manhattan	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	150
Missouri Pacific.	24½	24½	23	23⅜	1,540
North. Pac. pf.	16½	16½	16¼	16½	10
Phil. & Read.	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅝	490
Pacific Mail.	26	26	25⅝	25⅝	40
Southern R'y.	9¾	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	40
Tenn. Coal & I.	30½	30½	30½	30½	20
Union Pacific.	7¾	7¾	7½	7½	50
U. S. Leather pf.	60½	61⅝	60½	61⅛	1,120
Western Union.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅞	70
Total sales					95,170

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d.	26½	26½	26½	26½	$5,000
Nor. Pac. 5s.	45⅝	46	45⅝	46	10,000
P.& R. 1st pf.inc.	32	32	32	32	8,000
S. L. S. W. 1st.	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	4,000
U. P., D. & G. 1st.	38	38¼	38	38¼	8,000
Total sales					$35,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Anchor	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.40	200
Comstock	.06	.07	.06	.07	1,200
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	50
Creede & C. C.	.08	.08	.07	.07	2,000
Dunkin	.10	.11	.10	.11	200
Gould & Curry	.35	.35	.35	.35	200
Isabella	.53	.53	.51	.51	300
Pharmacist	.13	.13	.13	.13	500
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	300
Standard	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	100
Victor	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	6.37½	150
Total sales					5,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	64⅝	65¼	64¼	65⅛	460,000

LISTED AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange listed the following securities to-day:

Pleasant Valley Coal Company, $45,000 additional first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds of 1920, making the amount listed $600,000.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Northern Railway Company, $584,000 additional first consolidated mortgage and collateral trust 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1906, making the amount listed $6,425,000.

Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, $22,749,000 certificates of deposit for capital stock.

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, $1,500,000 additional consolidated mortgage 7 per cent. bonds of 1903, making the amount listed $28,177,000.

Southern Railway Company, $1,828,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, making the amount listed $25,839,000.

Erie Railroad Company, voting trust certificates for $30,000,000 4 per cent. non-cumulative first preferred stock, $16,000,000 non-cumulative second preferred stock, and $99,990,000 common stock; also $30,927,000 general lien ¾ per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1996.

Indiana, Decatur and Western Railway Company, $1,824,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1935.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie second consols ⅛, to 75; Illinois Central ¼, to 99¼; and Atchison ⅛, to 16⅜. Declined—Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 56⅞; New-York Central ⅛, to 100; Louisville and Nashville ⅜, to 54; Erie ⅛, to 16, and St. Paul ⅛, to 79. Reading sold at 6¼. British consols advanced 5-16, to 106⅝, for money, and ⅛, to 106⅝, for the account.

LONDON, March 11—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £9,000. Money, ¼@½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16@¾ per cent. Paris advices quote 8 per cent. rentes at 102f 82½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 20½c for checks. India Council bills were allotted to-day at a decline of 1-16d per rupee. Spanish 4s, 72¾.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 6 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	90	95
American Bank Note	..	42
American Grocery 1st pf	..	55
American Surety Company	210	215
American Typefounders'	4	4½
American Typefounders' pf	22	25
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	103	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	177	182
†Boston & New-York Air Line pf	..	11
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	103½	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	105	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	170½	172
Brooklyn Elevated	14	15½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub 5s	98½	100½
Brooklyn Traction	8½	9½
Brooklyn Traction pf	46½	50½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105	105½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	84½	85¾
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	104½	105¾
Buffalo Street Railway stock	74½	76½
Celluloid Company stock	63	..
Central & South American Tel	120	123
Central Cross-Town	191	..
Central Park, North & East River	160	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1025
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. stock	¼	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack R. R. bonds	32	39
Commercial Cable Co. stock	157	..
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	78½	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101½	104½
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	40	50
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	95	97
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R.	164	170
‡Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100½	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99	100⅜
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	345
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¼
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	70	77
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	206	211
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	775	..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
83 Cedar St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
80 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 19, 1896.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS of bonds of the WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY of one thousand dollars each, issued under Indenture of Trust to the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1875, have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund on and after May 1, 1896, until and including July 31, 1896, on presentation at the office of the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, viz.:

REGISTERED BONDS.		
434	4388	5164
1196	4547	5749
2187	4649	5797
2727	4757	5882
2815	4970	5951
4221	5134	6002
		6003

COUPON BONDS.		
36	1435	2768
119	1448	3083
131	1870	3255
731	2182	3285
1224	2323	3511
1244	2364	3702
1434	2678	3782

Interest on bonds presented for payment ceases May 1, 1896. Bonds not presented prior to Aug. 1, 1896, are not entitled to payment under this drawing, but will continue to bear interest and be subject to be drawn in any future drawing.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.

BALTIMORE & OHIO
Reorganization.

The undersigned, the committee recently appointed to reorganize the affairs of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, have organized by the election of General Louis Fitzgerald, Chairman, and Henry C. Deming, Secretary, and will proceed to ascertain the exact condition of the property and to formulate a plan of reorganization for submission to the holders of the securities of the company. The co-operation of the firms in London who are acting together for the protection of the English holders of securities issued by them is anticipated.

New-York, March 6, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
EUGENE DELANO,
HOWLAND DAVIS,
WILLIAM A. READ,
EDWARD R. BACON,
AUGUST BELMONT,
HENRY BUDGE.

H. C. DEMING, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER
TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AV., COR. 27TH ST.
BRANCH, 66 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.00
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Checks pass through N. Y. Clearing House.
Acts as Executor, Guardian, or Administrator of Estates, and as Receiver, Registrar, Transfer and Financial Agent for States, Railroads, and Corporations.
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Separate Department with
Special Facilities for Ladies.
ROBERT MACLAY, President.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, Vice President.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.
J. HENRY TOWNSEND, Ass't Secretary.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED SEPTEMBER 3D, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above railway company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest; the trust will offer not to consume more than the amount of forty-three thousand one hundred and forty-seven dollars, ($43,147.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 13th day of March, 1896. CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

At a duly called meeting of depositing Bondholders, held on the 14th instant, the plan of reorganization as submitted by the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Deposits of First Mortgage and Income Bonds may still be made with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co. in Boston.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New-York, January 15, 1896.

OFFICE OF
THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON CO.
Denver, Col., Feb. 28, 1896.

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company invites proposals in writing, to be sent on or before April 6, 1896, to the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William St., New-York, for the sale of forty of the now outstanding bonds of the Colorado Fuel Company for sinking fund, said sale to take effect and bonds to be delivered and paid for on May 1, 1896, at the office of the said Atlantic Trust Company.

THE COLORADO FUEL AND IRON COMPANY,
By JOHN L. JEROME, Treas.

Mercantile Trust Co. Stock.
Fourth Nat. Bank Stock.
American Surety Co. Stock.
FOR SALE BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,369 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

Erie Reorganization.

23 WALL STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1896.

To all Holders of our Reorganization Certificates for Securities of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company:

We shall be prepared, on and after March 4, to receive our Reorganization Certificates for conversion into securities, as provided in the plan of reorganization.

Each holder must deliver to us all Reorganization Certificates held by him, for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by us. One hundred schedules will be taken in by us on each business day, and the new securities, in exchange, will be delivered on the following day.

All Reorganization Certificates (unless "to bearer") MUST BE INDORSED IN BLANK; and, if stock is desired in any name other than that appearing on the face of the Reorganization Certificate, its assignment must be acknowledged before a notary public or attested by some person satisfactory to us.

The new coupon bonds are for $1,000 each. Persons entitled to fractions of a bond or of a share may either sell the fractions to us, or we will sell them such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or an entire share.

Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates by mail will please indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or by express at their expense.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New-York, March 12th, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 110.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of April next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of March inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of March 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of April 1st next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred stock of this company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R. CO.
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, 7th March, 1896.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of April next, and also of the annual election of the Directors of this company, which will be held on that date, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 14th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 16th day of April next. E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable April 1, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, March 25, 1896, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, April 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on April 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York City, March 10, 1896.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall Street, New-York, March 10th, 1896.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company will be paid at this office on Saturday, April 4th, 1896. Transfer books will close on Saturday, March 14th, at noon, and reopen on Wednesday, March 25th, 1896.

M. L. SYKES, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter. C. M. PERRY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL BONDS OF THE CITY OF YONKERS, Issued to the Board of Education.—Sealed proposals are invited for all or any part of $81,000 4 per cent. registered bonds, interest April and October 1st, denominated as follows: One bond, $1,000, payable April 1, 1925, and sixteen bonds, $5,000 each, one payable each year commencing April 1, 1940, and ending April 1, 1955. These bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Section 26, Laws of 1881, and Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1894, also with resolutions passed by the Common Council March 9, 1896. The right is reserved to reject any, a part, or all bids, which will be opened in the Board Room, High School Building, Wednesday, March 18, 1896, at 8 o'clock P. M. Bonds will be dated April 1, 1896, and will be ready for delivery at the office of the Board of Education on that date, at 11 o'clock A. M., and must be paid for by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the City of Yonkers.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed:

ANDREW S. BRONWELL,
WILLIAM B. EDGAR,
CHARLES H. FANCHER,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 10th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, April 16, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, salt, soap, candles, canned articles, chocolate, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil-olive, sauce Worcestershire, spices, pipes, tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, thread, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, handkerchiefs, matches, paper-toilet, towels, &c., &c., in accordance with schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened April 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1896, and fresh potatoes and fresh onions, respectively, during five months commencing July 1, 1896: Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willet's Point, N. Y. Proposal will be also received stating price at which contractor will deliver to the commissary fresh beef to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S., Chief Commissary.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard, February 27, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 17, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 17, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard a quantity of brushes, brooms, leather, lumber, paints, brown zinc, varnish, tools, waste, fire hose, piles, cement, and broken stone. The articles must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects, or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND FRESH Vegetables—Office Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, 39 Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1896, and then opened for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof during six months commencing July 1, 1896, and fresh potatoes and fresh onions, respectively, during five months commencing July 1, 1896: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; David's Island, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass., and Washington Barracks, D. C. Also the fresh vegetables, (potatoes and onions,) required for use at above named posts, (except Forts Adams, McPherson, and Myer, and St. Francis Barracks and Washington Barracks,) during five months commencing July 1, 1896; and in addition to potatoes and onions, at Jackson Barracks, cabbage, turnips, and beets; and at Fort McHenry and Plattsburgh Barracks, cabbage. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver to commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened April 15, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. J. W. BARRIGER, Col., A. C.-G. S., Chief Commissary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the City and County of New-York, at the Court House in New-York City, on the 9th day of December, 1895.—Present: Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the CONSUMERS' HYGIENE ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Upon reading and filing the petition, verified the 5th day of December, 1895, of Emil Lang, William P. Rinckhoff, Luer Imman, Charles Stegman, F. H. Kastens, Charles H. Zinn, Albert Bial, Nathan Clark, Jr., and Louis Struver, being a majority of the Directors having the management and control of the Consumers' Hygiene Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, a corporation created by and organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of this State, having its place of business at No. 408 to 416 East 53d Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York, and the schedule annexed to and forming a part of said petition, by which it appears that the stock, effects, and other property of said corporation are not sufficient to pay all the just demands for which it is liable and afford a reasonable security to those who may deal with it, and that the said corporation is insolvent, and that said petitioners deem it most beneficial for the best interests of both the stockholders and the creditors of said corporation that it be dissolved according to law, and upon proof of service upon the Attorney General of the State of New-York of the notice of the present application and a copy of this order as now proposed, now after hearing Isaac Fromme, Esq., counsel for the said petitioners, in support of said application, and upon motion of Isaac Fromme, Esq., attorney for the said petitioners, and Clarence W. Francis, Deputy Att'y General, appearing and not opposing, it is

Ordered, That all persons interested in said corporation as stockholders, creditors, or otherwise, show cause before this court at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Court House in the City of New-York on the 19th day of March, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is

Further Ordered, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for the showing cause in The Albany Evening Journal, a newspaper published at Albany, New-York, in which legal notices are required to be published, and also in The New-York Law Journal and The New-York Times, two newspapers published in the City of New-York, and that a copy of this order be served upon each of the persons specified in the schedule annexed to said petition as a creditor or stockholder of said corporation or as a person with whom an engagement with the said corporation is to be performed other than a person whose residence is stated to be unknown or to be without the United States personally, or by depositing a copy of the said order in the Post Office, inclosed in a postpaid wrapper, addressed to the person to be served at his residence, as stated in the schedule, at least twenty days if served personally, and at least forty days if deposited in the Post Office before the time above appointed for showing cause and the hearing thereon.

Enter,
GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.

Signed. GEORGE P. ANDREWS, J. S. C.
fe27-1aw4wTh

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF PART I. OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New-York, in the First Judicial District, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1896.—Present—Hon. George P. Andrews, Justice.—In the matter of the application of THE HYGEIA SPARKLING DISTILLED WATER COMPANY, for leave to change its name to The Hygeia Distilled Water Company.

On reading and filing the petition of The Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Company, dated and verified on the sixth day of January, 1896, praying for an order of this court authorizing said The Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Company to assume the name of The Hygeia Distilled Water Company, and the certificate thereto annexed of the Deputy Secretary of State of the State of New-York, certifying that the name which the said company proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation or a name so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive, and upon reading and filing the affidavits of William T. Davis and Owen Lang, and J. E. Seymour, respectively verified on the eleventh day of January, 1896, the nineteenth day of February, 1896, and the twentieth day of February, 1896, and it appearing therefrom that notice of the presentation of said petition was on the ninth day of January, 1896, duly mailed to each of the stockholders of said company, and that said notice has been duly published once a week for six successive weeks in two daily newspapers published in the City and County of New-York, in which county the principal business office of said corporation is situated, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by said certificate and affidavits presented therewith, that said petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed, and that the petition has been duly authorized, and that notice of the presentation of the petition as required by law has been made;

Now, on motion of Stearns, Curtis & Colt, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is ordered that the prayer of the said petition be, and the same hereby is granted, and that the said petitioner, The Hygeia Sparkling Distilled Water Company, be and it hereby is authorized to assume the name of The Hygeia Distilled Water Company, on and after the twenty-eighth day of March, 1896, and it is further ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers on which it is granted filed within ten days hereafter in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in which the certificate of incorporation of said company is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten days from the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of New-York, and further that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four successive weeks, beginning within ten days after the entry hereof, in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times, daily newspapers printed in the City and County of New-York.

Enter,
GEORGE P. ANDREWS,
J. S. C.
fe27-1aw4wTh

N. Y. SUPREME COURT, NEW-YORK COUNTY.—WILLIAM H. NAETHING and CHARLES F. NAETHING, plaintiffs, against MARY E. SHERWOOD, Minnie S. Currier, and William D. Drewes, her husband, Emma R. Naething and Currier, her husband, his wife; Herman E. Naething, Jennie Naething, his wife; Emma H. Naething, and Eva Neathing, his wife; Adolph Koenig and Mary Louise Naething, John Koenig and Stephanie Koenig, his wife; Adolph Koenig, Charles Koenig, Harry E. Koenig, and Louis Koenig, his wife; Daisy Koenig, Emil B. Koenig, John J. Drewes, Charles Drewes, John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething; his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs,) Mrs. Naething, the widow and the heirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to plaintiffs, defendants.—Amended summons.—Action in partition. Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants, and to each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the amended complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiffs' Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the amended complaint. Dated, New-York, December 31, 1895.

JOHN BRUNNEMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office address No. 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendants; John P. Naething, (if living,) and Mrs. Naething, his wife, if any, (who and whose name is unknown to plaintiffs;) Mrs. Naething, the widow, and the neirs at law, next of kin and devisees, if any, of said John P. Naething, if deceased, and their respective wives and husbands, if any, each and every of whom, and the number, ages, and names of whom are unknown to plaintiffs:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 30th day of January, 1896, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1896.

The object of said action is to obtain a partition or sale and division of the proceeds of the property situate in the City, County, and State of New-York, described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, and known and distinguished as No. 191 William Street, bounded southerly in front by said William Street, westerly by land now or lately belonging to James Ward, northerly by land now or lately belonging to the estate of Sebastian Jacard, deceased, fronting on Spruce Street, and easterly by land now or lately belonging to Joshua Geer. Containing in breadth in front 23 feet and 4 inches, in the rear 23 feet and 1 inch, and in length on the easterly side 56 feet and 7 inches, and on the westerly side 58 feet, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, January 31st, 1896.

JOHN BRUNNEMER,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
Office and Post Office address 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
feb6-1aw6wTh

THE PRICE OF
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES
is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for
A FREE SPECIMEN COPY
of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Moderate Speculative Demand with Prices Unsettled.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Steady—Coffee Lower.

The grain markets were considerably lower early in the day, but closed with a better feeling owing to the change about at the West, while trading was only fair. Provisions were easier and quiet. Cotton was unsettled and closed quiet and easier. Coffee was lower and less active.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator....	70½@	70¾
Oats, No. 2, in elevator.....	25½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....	30⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring.....	$3.00 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter.....	3.70 @	3.80
Cotton, middling uplands.....	7¾@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X...	17 @	20
Pork, mess.....	10.00 @	10.50
Lard, Western steam.....	5.60 @	12.00
Beef, family.....	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy.....	22 @	..
Sugar, granulated.....	5 @	5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7.....	13¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new....	10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake.....	11 @	..
Lead.....	3.10 @	..

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and irregular; closing steady at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, with cables weaker, and a bearish Government report, while export demand was more active....Spot was firm and in good demand from shippers; sales, 125,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 Northern at 1⅛c over May, free on board, afloat; 13,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 4c over May, free on board, store; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 2½c over May, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels Spring white, private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2, 10c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2⅜c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board.... Clearances hence, 90,288 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 155,569 bushels; receipts, 9,250 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 19,847 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were firm and unchanged, with a fair local demand....Spot was firm and scarce; sales, 20,000 bushels steamer mixed at 38c, elevator, with No. 2 mixed quoted at 31½c over May in elevator....Receipts, 39,975 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 186,794 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,770 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 125,479 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged, closing steady....Spot were quiet and generally unchanged....Sales, 50,000, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c; No. 3 white at 25⅝@25¾c; No. 2 white, clipped, 28c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 2 mixed, 25½@25¾c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c for 3,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22½c; No. 2 Chicago, 26⅛@26⅜c for 10,000 bushels; track mixed, 26@26½c; track white, 27@29c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 37,200 bushels; exports, 80 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March.....	....	@..	73½
April.....	....	@..	73¾
May.....	1,335,000	70 15-16@71¾	71⅝
June.....	35,000	70⅝@71¼	71⅛
July.....	425,000	70⅛@71¼	71⅛
Total.....	1,795,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March.....	....	@..	38
April.....	15,000	36 9-16@36⅝	36⅝
May.....	235,000	36 @36⅞	36⅞
July.....	90,000	36⅞@37	37
Total.....	340,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March.....	30,000	25¼@25⅝	25⅝
May.....	20,000	25¼@25⅝	25⅝
No. 2 White—			
March.....	....	@..	26¾
Total.....	30,000		

FLOUR—Demand moderate, with prices steady. Sales, 11,400 bbls, including, of City Mills, 1,200 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine, at quotations; 4,800 bbls Winter patents, on private terms; 600 bbls straights at $3.70, 200 bbls No. 1 at $2.90, 400 bbls No. 2 at $2.65@$2.80, 600 bbls bakers' extra at $3.10, and 600 bbls Spring patents at $3.85.....Arrivals, 7,622 bbls and 11,708 sacks; exports, 11,320 bbls and 9,770 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,287 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and easy at $2.60@$2.85.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3.20; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.80@$3; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 65@67½c; coarse meal, 76c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Firmer and quiet. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were two or three buying orders here for moderate quantities of prime yellow at the price that had been bid for a day or two, at 25½c, and 1,250 bbls altogether were secured yesterday in all, mainly for export, with the closing market at 25½c as the trading price. Crude, in barrels, was taken at 21c for 200 bbls, on the dock. Good off yellow was at 25c bid and held at 25½c, while 200 bbls were sold on private terms. In most respects the situation was practically unchanged, the exception in the slight increase of business, but without varied demand, or no greater disposition to force goods than at any time latterly....LINSEED OIL was on moderate demand and unchanged; quoted at 44c; boiled, 44c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was in moderate demand and unchanged; quoted at 52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs were larger than expected, and the trading continuing dull, prices eased off 5c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 2½ points on bacon, although recovering toward the close to the latest figures of Tuesday. Cash demands were not improved, either here or at the West. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head.

LARD—The West was down 5 points on the somewhat larger hog receipts, but recovered and closed steady, although demands were lifeless. The West closed at 5.35c nominal for March, with May at 5.42½@5.47½c, closing at 5.47½c asked; July at 5.57½@5.60c, closing at 5.60c asked. Here there were 200 tcs cash taken on private terms; quoted at 5.60c nominal; May closed at 5.75c nominal; city steam was firmer; sales of 75 tes at 5@5.05c; refined continued quiet; Continent at 5.90c; South American at 6.15c; compound at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality.

PORK—There was further export demand here at firm prices, with sales of 800 bbls mess. At the West, after a decline of 5c, there was a steady market, and the close showed a reaction to the extent of 5c, with March closing at $9.70 nominal; May was at $9.82½@$9.87½, closing at $9.85 bid; July at $10@$10.05, closing at $10.05. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@$10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—There was a slow trading in short ribs, and 2½c lower prices, which, by the close, was recovered, with at the West March closing at 5.15c nominal; May was at 5.27½@5.30c, closing at 5.27½@5.30c; July at 5.37½@5.40c, closing at 5.40c asked.

CUTMEATS—Had somewhat improved demands at steady prices; sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 10-lb average, at 5¼c; 5,000 lb do at 5¼c; 5,000 lb, 12-lb average, at 4⅞c, and recently, 25,000 lb, 12-lb average, at 5c; city pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5¼@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½c.

BEEF—The shippers bought moderately at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra, India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—There was little demand, while prices were held steadily. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were held at ⅛c higher prices. Bacon at 5½c, 180 lb at 5⅝c, 160 lb at 5¾c, 140 lb at 5⅞c, 120 lb at 6c, pigs at 6¼c; receipts at the West, 67,178 head; same time last year, 73,211 head. Chicago—Receipts, 32,000 head; 5c lower; $3.85@$4.20; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,358 head; barely steady; $3.75@$4.25. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,234 head; steady to 5c lower; $3.65@$4.12½. Omaha—Receipts, 5,300 head; slow; 5c lower; $3.70@$3.90. Kansas City—Receipts, 9,000 head; steady; $3.75@$3.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 3,286 head; moderately active; $4@$4.20.

TALLOW—There was a steady holding at 3 13-16c for city, and moderate demands. Sales of 100 hhds for export and 100 hhds to the home trade, both at 3 13-16c; for country made a moderate demand, with sales of 90,000 lb in lots at 3¾@3¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet market with further offers to sell at 4⅜c and nothing of importance done; in lard stearine increased demand, and 150,000 lb city taken on private terms; quotation, 6¼@6⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active and closed steady at 10@15 points decline, following the cables; Havre was steady at ¼@½c decline, and Hamburg ¼ pfennig off....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13⅜c for No. 7. Sales, 1,350 bags Savanilla, 300 bags Maracaibo, 300 bags Cora, 100 bags Central American, and 1,043 bags washed Caracas, on private terms. Opening Call 11 A. M.—March, 1,000 bags at 13.10c; May, 1,000 bags at 12.55c; September, 500 bags at 11.10c; December, 250 bags at 10.85c; total, 2,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 500 bags at 13.10c and 250 bags at 13.15c; April, 1,500 bags at 12.75c; May, 750 bags at 12.60c; July, 250 bags at 11.85c; September, 1,000 bags at

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of the Osborne Apartment House at Auction.

IT BRINGS MORE THAN A MILLION

The Gross Rental Is Near $100,000—Several Notable Purchases and Leases—Offerings for To-day.

The most notable of yesterday's sales at auction was that of the Osborne apartment house, at the northwest corner of Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street. This property was offered by Mr. Richard V. Harnett at the Exchange Salesroom in Liberty Street by order of the heirs of John Taylor. The offering attracted much attention because it was the most valuable one put up for sale at auction since the New-York Hotel plot was so disposed of for $1,300,000 nearly three years ago. There was a good attendance, including brokers, speculators, and capitalists. The auctioneers stated that the property, which is fully rented, brings in $99,965.76 gross income. It cost, counting the land and the expense of constructing the building—in which money was not stinted—about $1,700,000. In March, 1888, the property was sold, uncompleted, for $1,009,000. It was subsequently sold, completed, under foreclosure, for $1,300,000.

The plot covered by the apartment house measures 150 feet on Fifty-seventh Street by 100.5 feet on Seventh Avenue. There is also a lot adjoining on the street 25 by 100.5. The purchaser at yesterday's sale had the option to take this lot at $35,000, and did so. The apartment house is of fire-proof construction, eleven stories high in front and sixteen stories in the rear. It is 185 feet high and contains thirty-eight apartments and six stores. A complete electric and steam plant and four elevators are part of the equipment. The property is mortgaged for $310,000 at 4 per cent. to the Bank for Savings. One of the terms of sale yesterday was an offer to loan as much more at the same rate as would bring the total mortgage indebtedness up to 75 per cent. of the price brought.

After the reading of the terms of sale Mr. Harnett called for bids. There were a few moments of suspense, as is usually the case in important offerings. Finally, $750,000 was bid. Then came increases of $25,000 at a time, until $875,000 was reached. Increases of $5,000 and $10,000 each followed up to $980,000. Then a jump was made to a million of dollars. The auctioneer dwelt a while on this, and it began to look as though the property would be knocked down. But two additional bids of $5,000 each followed, and then the property was struck down at $1,010,000 to John S. Ely, whose wife is a daughter of the late owner. He also, as stated, obtained the adjoining lot at $35,000, making the total of the sale $1,045,000. Mr. Ely subsequently stated that the property had not been bought on behalf of the heirs. There were twenty-five bids in all on the property.

Before this offering Mr. Harnett sold to Julius H. Seymour, at $25,400, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 308 West Eighty-sixth Street, south side, 161 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 102.2.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom, Mr. William Kennelly sold four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 300 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, at $1,200 each. M. A. King bought two and Andrew Kelly and H. J. Whitaker each one.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold, at prices ranging from $4,600 to $7,300 each, sixteen lots, each 25 by 99.11, eight on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, and the others in the rear of One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, between Amsterdam Avenue and the Boulevard.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Isaac Odell, to Edward La Montagne, at $80,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling at 44 West Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5.

Messrs. Weil & Mayer were the purchasers of the upper portion of the old Metropolitan Hotel plot from H. O. Havemeyer. They have resold, at $360,000, a portion of their purchase, 50 feet front on Broadway, extending through to Crosby Street, with a frontage of 43 feet on the latter street. The remainder will be sold in two plots. Messrs. Frederick Southack & Co. were the brokers in the transactions.

Mr. William S. Lalor has sold for D. H. Koehler, to Seth M. Milliken, at $28,800, the brick and stone stable and riding rink 120 and 122 East Seventy-fifth Street, 44.4½ by 102.2. This property was sold at auction for $5,000 less last Wednesday.

The old Grace Chapel property, on the south side of East Fourteenth Street, extending to Thirteenth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, 62.6 by 206.6, has been sold to a syndicate, headed by Max Danziger and John B. Smith, at about $150,000.

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes has leased of the Anson Stevens estate for forty years, at an annual rental of $8,500, the property at 71 William Street, west side, between Cedar and Liberty Streets, 25 by 70. Mr. Stokes has the privilege also of buying the property at an appraised valuation whenever a clear title can be given. He already owned 73 William Street and the Stokes Building, which adjoins on Cedar Street. His present acquisition gives him about 53 feet front on William Street.

Messrs. Golding & Whitehouse have leased to the National Bank of Commerce the banking floor in the new syndicate building at Liberty and Nassau Streets. The bank will occupy the premises beginning on May 1, until the own proposed building adjoining is completed.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold for Richard Stackpoole, to George S. Duryee, at $26,250, the three-story dwelling 165 West Forty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5, and has leased to the Standard Press Company for five years, at a gross rental of $26,000, the property at 140 West Forty-second Street.

Mr. Louis R. Berg has leased for H. Y. Stone for twenty years, at a net rent of $70,000, the four-story and basement business building 4 Boulevard, 29 by about 140.

Mr. George R. Read announces the sale by him at auction, on March 26, of the five-story marble building at the northwest corner of Broadway and Reade Street, 30 by 99. This building was until recently the home of the Tradesmen's National Bank, which has removed to the Wool Exchange Building. Its rental, outside of the quarters which the bank used, is over $21,000.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, trustees' sale, 657 and 659 Second Avenue, and 238 to 242 East Thirty-sixth Street, forming southwest corner, with two four-story brick tenements, with stores on the avenue, each 24.8¼ by 44.10½, and three three-story and basement brick dwellings on the street, each 18.4½ by 49.4½.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Porte V. Ransom, referee, 263 and 265 Avenue B, east side, beginning 60.9 feet south of Sixteenth Street, respectively 27.6 by 88 and 15 by 88, two five-story brick tenements, with stores. Due on judgments, $21,000 and $11,800, respectively.

By the Sheriff, foreclosure sale, 2,432 Seventh Avenue, west side, 54.4 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 20.7 by 75 by 20.6 by 75, five-story brownstone flat. Due on judgment, $3,075; on prior mortgage, $17,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Elliott Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Morris Street, a two-story and attic frame dwelling, by Charles J. Drew, Jr., of 504 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $2,300.

Corlears Hook Park, north side, a one-story stone public building, by City of New-York, owner; cost, $38,000.

No. 163 West Nineteenth Street, a five-story brick stable and lofts, by Sarah Lewis of 349 West Fifty-first Street, owner; cost, $20,000.

Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner, a five-story brick flat and store, by James W. Ogden of 742 Prospect Avenue, owner; cost, $18,000.

Hampden Street, north side, 100 feet west of Grand Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, by Jerome J. Reilly of 205 West Eighty-eighth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Beach Street, north side, from Main Street to Minneford Avenue, a three-story frame road house and dwelling, by Arthur A. Swaney of Richmond Hill, Queens County, owner; cost, $6,770.

Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, by John T. Williams, for a ten-story brick warehouse; cost, $350,000.

No. 177 West Ninety-fourth Street, by Henry Dunkak of 302 East Fifty-first Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement; cost, $2,000.

Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, southwest corner, by the Spofford estate of 20 Broadway, alterations to a six-story brick hotel; cost, $2,000.

No. 92 Third Avenue, by Mrs. Libbie O. Rykert of 191 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, alterations to a four-story brick store and flat; cost, $2,500.

No. 275 Seventh Avenue, by Jacques Pacheteau of 6 Riverview Terrace, alterations to a four-story brick storage house, &c.; cost, $3,000.

No. 113 Greene Street, by Lipman Toplitz of 47 East Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to a five-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,200.

Webster Avenue, east side, 24 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, by Elizabeth Schmid of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, alterations to a one-story frame dwelling; cost, $1,200.

Third and Courtlandt Avenues, northwest corner, by Abraham Boehm of 45 Maiden Lane, alterations to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $125.

No. 277 Sixth Avenue, by John L. Lonnele of 48 East Sixty-eighth Street, alterations to a three-story brick store and workshop; cost, $1,500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, March 11.

WATER ST, s w corner of Catharine Slip, 40x40; Henrich Stiehler and wife to John C. Barth $1,250
COLUMBIA ST, 38, and adjoining strip 0.3 x100; Henry J. Wirth to Isaac Cohn 35,000
COLUMBIA ST, e s, 125 ft s of Delancey St, 0.3x100; Dina Haft to Henry J. Wirth 150
RIDGE ST, w s, 152.11 ft s of Rivington St, 26x irregular; Sender Jarmulowsky to Louis Jarmulowsky 1
GREAT JONES ST, 36; Samuel G. Hess and wife to Joseph L. Newburg 1
SUFFOLK ST, e s, 150 ft n of Broome St, 25.5x100; Frederick Miller to Emma Raub and another 43,000
MERCER ST, 85; Phebe Pearsall to Joseph Wechsler 1
WEST ST, e s, 55, map of Corporation of the City of New-York, 9th Ward, 22.5x77.3x21.5x88.2; Eben Hatfield to Mary G. Thompson 1
INTERIOR LOT, 275 ft e of 7th Av, on centre line between 51st and 52d Sts, runs e, 25x0.5; Louisa B. Ripley to George R. Read 2
CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 70th St, 100.5x125; John T. Farley and wife to William H. Gelshenen 160,000
9TH AV and 52d St, n e corner, 25.5x100; Francis M. Hullihan and wife to Jonathan E. Hamblen, as trustee 1
56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; John T. Judge, referee, to Charles H. Jenkins 71,300
76TH ST, 51 West; Alice D. Bevier to Susan Bevier 1
BROOME ST, 424; Henry Corn and wife to Henry Corn and another 1
37TH ST, 856 West; Frederick W. Schabbehar to Eva E. Schabbehar 1
17TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 25x92; Francis G. Van Woert and others, executors, to Francis G. Van Woert and others 1
SAME PROPERTY; John V. Van Woert and others to Francis G. Van Woert and others 1
BRIGGS ST, n s, Lot 1,022, map of Laconia Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Elizabeth Ryan 500
6TH ST, s s, Lot 118, map of Unionport; Edward Haight, Jr., individually and as executor, &c., to Catharine E. Allison. 92
CROSS ST, n w corner of Minneford Av, 50x100; Thomas Darlington and wife to Benjamin P. Bowne 1
3D ST, s s, Lot 37, map of Unionport, 100x216; also n w corner of Avenue A and 4th St, 100x216; James H. Conklin and wife to Catharine E. Allison 1
3D ST, s s, Lot 89, and 6th St, s s, Lot 119, map of Unionport; Catharine E. Allison to Katie Herold 3,700
56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Charles H. Jenkins to Theodore C. Cross 72,000
71ST ST, 219 East; Albert Cyriax and wife to Ernst Cyriax 1
MADISON AV, s e corner of 110th St, 20 x100.11; Louis Bernstein and wife to Wolf Bonzon 1
109TH ST, n s, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.10; George J. Bradish and wife and others to Herman Kahrs 8,000
108TH ST, n s, 245 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.3x irregular; Elizabeth J. Bradish and others to Herman Kahrs 1
99TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100.11; Herbert McL. Johnston to Mary McWalters 1
MANHATTAN AV, n e corner of 118th St, 25x80; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Joseph Hassell 1
103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; Richard C. Voth and wife to E. C. Potter 1
103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; William H. Bogart and wife to R. C. Voth 1
135TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Josephine C. Carpenter to John Entwistle 1
SAME PROPERTY; Josephine E. Carpenter to Eugene T. Hawkins 1
SPRING PLACE, n s, 150.6 ft w of Boston Road, 50.3x100x51.8x100; Louisa Konemann and others to Louise and Kate Gros and John Kuhhorn 1
AVENUE A, n w s, 189 ft n of 184th St, or 1st, 114.4x13x—x192; William B. Du Bois to Lizzie Du Bois 1
170TH ST, s s, 150.11 ft w of Bristow St, 25x126.8x25x127; Herman Waner and wife to Friedrich Schmidt 5,500
MOTT ST, 11; Dominick Gaussa to Genevieve Gaussa 1
MINETTA LANE, n s, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 21.5x irregular; Benjamin F. Bowne and wife to John J. Pollock 14,450
23D ST, 344 and 346 East; Henry Y. Satterlee and others to the rector, &c., of Calvary Church 1
26TH ST, 205 and 207 West; Josephine M. Lovette and others to Eliot Gorton. 1
RIVER AV, e s, adjoining land of William H. Morris, 91 ft s of Jerome Av, 91 x10?x?; James A. Striker and wife to William N. Clark 1
ELM AV, s w s, Lot 27, map of South Belmont; William F. Auerbach and wife to Matilda Sussman 2,500

Recorded Leases.

ROESER, Louis, to John Jetter; 214 Avenue A, store, &c, 3 years 1½ months... $720
BORST, Regina, to Emanuel Forster; 153 2d Av, 2¾ years 288
VENTRE, Lorenzo, to Louise Ventura; 143 Fulton St, 5 years 4,000
STEPHENS, Anson P., to Melvin Stephens and others; n w s of William St, 41 ft n e of Cedar St, 40 years 8,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BOWDEN, Ellen, to Charlotte Weatherley; 262 and 264 West 26th St, 4 years..... $2,000
SAME to same; same property, 19 years.. 15,000
BONGON, Wolf, to Louis Bernstein; s e corner of 110th St and Madison Av, 2 years 5,000
BERBERT, George J., and wife to Amalie Hennings; w s of Washington Av, 117.4 ft s of 173d s, 25 by 100 500
BASSETT, Melinda, to John J. Donaldson, Trustee, &c.; West ½ of Lot 497, map of Wakefield, 3 years 2,000
COHN, Isaac, to Henry J. Wirth; 38 Columbia St, and adjoining strip 0.03x100, installments 3,500
COTTER, John and Sarah, to Ferdinand Forsch; s s of 96th St, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 3,000
DOUGHERTY, Algernon C., to Arthur B. Whiting; s s of 73d St, 305.8 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 3,500
DUBOIS, Lizzie, and husband to The Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n w s of Avenue A, 189 ft n of 184th St, and n w s of Avenue A, 483.4 ft n of 1st St, West Farms, installments, (two mortgages) 19,000
ENTWISTLE, John, to Josephine E. Carpenter; n s of 135th St, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 4 years 4,500
FISCHER, Maria, to John Lanzer, and others; s e s of Prospect Av, 660 ft n e of Samuel St, 6 months 600
HIRSH, Jacob, and wife to The United States Trust Company of New-York; n s of 18th St, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.. 100,000
HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Edward T. Hunt, executor and trustee of Thomas Hunt, deceased; 244 and 246 West 23d St, 5 years 100,000
HAWKINS, Eugene T., to Josephine E. Carpenter; n s of 135th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 2 years 4,500
HEROLD, Katie and George, to Mary L. Baisley; s s of 3d St, Lot 37, map of Unionport, 3 years 1,000
SAME to same; s s of 7th St, Lot 134, same map, 3 years 1,000
JENKINS, Charles H., to Catharine V. R. Turnbull; s s of 56th St, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 2 years 30,000
SAME to William J. Cruger; same property, 1 year 34,000
JENKINS, Edward, and wife to John Reilly; s s of 139th St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years 16,000
SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; s s of 139th St, 650 ft e of Willis Av, 6 months 1,500
JONES, Maria, to Max Stiner; s s of 109th St, 66 ft e of 2d Av, 2½ years.... 300
KAST, Louis, and wife to Ernest Stutz; 134 Spring St, 2 years 3,500
KAHES, Herman, to George J. Bradish and Amy B. Sanford; n s of 109th St, 195 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 6,000
KUHHORN, John, and wife to Barbara Paul; n s of Spring Place, 150.6 ft w of Boston Road, 1 year 500
LEVIN, MENDEL, to Leah Coner; 31 Norfolk St, 5 years 919
MOSKOWITZ, Joseph, to Oscar Tschirky; 1,261 Broadway and 526 6th Av; also part of 1,259 Broadway, lease, demand 3,500
MILLER, August, and wife to John Overbeck; 32 Broome St, 10 months.... 5,000
McWALTERS, Mary, to Alexander Johnston; s s of 99th St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, 6 months 1,200
NOONAN, John, and wife to Henry H. Heert; s w corner of 6th Av and 29th St, 1 year 10,000
POLLOCK, John J., and wife to Margaretta, Ann L., Carrie, and Richard Allen; n s of Minetta Lane, 80 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years and 2 months..... 10,000
PLATH, Ernst, to Annie Roth; s s of Park Row, 98.7 ft w of Pearl St, 2 years 4,000
PANGBURN, Jeremiah and Jeremiah, Jr., to Elizabeth Putney; n s of Charles St, 65.4 ft e of Greenwich St, 3 years.... 6,000

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.'S BUILDING,
256-257 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall Park,
FOR RENT, OFFICES,
Large and small, well lighted, with all improvements.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND ELEVATOR SERVICE AT NIGHT.
For plans, rent, and particulars APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5124)

Union Square West, No. 25,
Between 15th and 16th Streets.
LARGE STORE TO LEASE.
JOHN F. DOYLE & SONS,
45 William Street.

Coffee Exchange Building
Beaver St., through to Hanover Sq.
(near William St.)
SIX OFFICES FOR RENT
in this new fire-proof building, suitable for Lawyers, Brokers, Importers, &c. Space divided to suit. Well lighted. Rents, $200 and upward. Rapid running elevators and all modern conveniences.
Electric light and elevator service at night.
For plans and further particulars APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST. (5126)

MONTAUK BUILDING,
Nos. 19 Liberty St., 79-83 William St., and 62 Maiden Lane; a large bright basement, one entire floor and several small offices to let in this new fire-proof building. Apply to
J. METCALFE THOMAS,
19 Liberty St.

WALLACE BUILDING,
56 & 58 PINE ST., through to 26 & 28 Cedar St.
A few offices remaining in this newly constructed building, and containing all modern improvements, can be had at rents varying from $200 and upward; elevator service and lift at night.
FOR PLANS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENT,
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST. (5125)

* NOS. 209-211-213 EAST 23D STREET.
To Let—Modern fireproof six-story building; concrete floors, passenger and freight elevators, electric light and power, steam heat; suitable for offices, showrooms, or light manufacturing; immediate possession. Apply on premises, or to owner, CASS REALTY CORPORATION, No. 503 5th Av.

5TH AV., SOUTHWEST CORNER 28TH ST.—Entire second floor, connecting with building 2 West 28th St.; also offices on first and fifth floors; elevator service; steam heat; moderate rentals. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER PROPERTY TO LET.

TO RENT AT RIVERDALE-ON-THE-HUDSON, a large furnished house, with water, gas, stable, and garden; about ten acres of land; fine large trees and lawn; ten minutes from the Riverdale railroad station; about thirty minutes to Grand Central Depot. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Lis Pendens.

LISPENARD ST, s s, 140.3 ft w of Broadway, 49.7 ft front; John J. McBride against New-York Building and Improvement Company and others, (action to declare deed void.)
134TH ST, 875 East; Karl M. Wallach and others against Caroline A. Sims and others, (specific performance.)
ELDRIDGE ST, 201; Nathan Cohen against Louisa Simon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
46TH ST, 69 West; Laura S. Mack against John G. Norris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PARK AV, 1,747; Antonie Olmesdahl against August Olmesdahl and others, (action to declare deed void.)
WEST END AV and 68th St, s w corner, 50.5x100; West End Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 68th St, 50 ft front; Matilda Well and others against Moritz L. Ernst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
30TH ST, 147 East; William H. Williams against Daniel S. Decker and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BROOK AV and 164th St, n e corner, 137.11x65.4; James J. Phelan (trustee, against Leon St. J. Dick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
STANTON and Eldridge Sts, s w corner, 22.2x53.6; Metropolitan Savings Bank against Nancy Donnell, administratrix, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
ORCHARD ST, w s, 110 ft n of Rivington St, 74.11x87; Allen St, e s, 128 ft n of Rivington St, 144 ft front; Dry Dock Savings Institution against Anna J. Lennon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOULEVARD, w s, 48.2 ft s of 78th St, 20.2 ft front; Benjamin A. Williams against James Livingston and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
LEWIS and 3d Sts, n w corner, 82.6x18.6; George F. Norton against Aaron B. Woodruff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

113TH ST, 239 East; George H. Flynn against Henry Schluter, owner and contractor $105
113TH ST, 239 East; August Niewoimer against same 99
7TH ST and 5th Av, s w corner, 105x114, Wakefield; Lawrence & Conklin against Margaret Ceburne, owner; Henry Ceburne, contractor 165
48TH ST, 332 West; Marc Nussberger against Elizabeth Klingler, owner; Simon Klingler, contractor 105
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft n of 108th St, 50x100; Giovanni Cerruti and others against Peter Indelli, contractor 66
INTERVALE AV, e s, 150.6 ft s of 167th St, 85.6 ft front; William Clarke against Thomas L. Gillingham, owner and contractor 419
DENMAN PLACE, s s, 115 ft e of Tinton Av, 50x100; same against George Dattner, owner; Thomas L. Gillingham, contractor 32

Valuable Property in Dispute.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., March 11.—The hearing granted by the State to Weed, Turner, and others in relation to the ownership of lands in the northeast quarter of Township No. 24 was begun here to-day. The property was originally owned by Col. C. F. Norton of Plattsburg, who assigned it to the Chateaugay Iron Ore Company, of which Smith M. Weed of Plattsburg was a heavy stockholder. Neither party considered this tract of any particular value at the time. The State took it for non-payment of taxes. The property now is of great worth. The hearing was adjourned, to be held in Utica, March 17.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.
PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
By order of M. Taylor Pyne, Executor
OF THE
Estate of Moses Taylor, Deceased,
THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT PROPERTY
consisting of
Two 4-story brick buildings and 2 brick stables, with large plot of land, known as
Nos. 118 & 122 5th Av.,
AND
5 and 7 West 17th St.,
northwest corner
5th Av. and 17th St.
FOR MAPS, TERMS, AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO M. TAYLOR PYNE, EXECUTOR, 52 WALL ST., OR TO PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER, 111 BROADWAY.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, March 26th, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,
No. 291 Broadway,
(N. W. Cor. of Reade St.)
7-story Stone Office Building,
30 feet x 99 feet.

PEREMPTORY SALE
BY ORDER OF THE
TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK
owing to the removal of the Bank to their new quarters in the Wool Exchange Bldg.
Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can remain at 4 1-2 per cent. interest if desired.
Maps and further particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone, 1442 Cortlandt.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1896,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., at 12 o'clock noon,
THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES
NOS. 4 AND 8 WEST 95TH ST.
Two three-story basement and cellar dwellings, 16.8x55, with butler's pantry extension, 9x12; lots 100 ft. 8½ in. each, between Central Park West and Columbus Av.
NO. 120 WEST 101ST ST.,
five-story brick double flat, size 25x87, lot 100 ft. 11 in., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.
NOS. 452 TO 460 WEST 151ST ST.,
between Convent and Amsterdam Avs.
Five five-story brick double flats.
No. 452, size 21x90x99 ft. 11 in.
Nos. 454 to 460, sizes 26x78x99 ft. 11 in.
Maps, mortgages, and further particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., or No. 1 Madison Av. Telephone 1442 Cortlandt. (5075)

LOUIS MESIER, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEES' SALE,
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
will sell at auction on
THURSDAY, MARCH 12,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
the two four-story brick stores and tenements and three three-story high-stoop brick houses and lots,
NOS. 657 AND 659 2D AV.,
and
NOS. 238, 240, AND 242 EAST 36TH ST.,
southwest corner.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps at the office of James A. Ross, Attorney, 215 West 125th St., and at the auctioneers', 24 Pine St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.
On Washington Heights, overlooking the Hudson River, between the Ridge Road and the Lafayette Boulevard, 171st and 172d Sts.; the McCormack homestead, known as "Walnut Grove," with stable and outbuildings, and attractive grounds.
PARTICULARS OF
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE ST.

128TH ST., 68 WEST.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, brownstone house; three-story and basement; handsomely decorated; hard wood finish; cabinet mantel mirrors through house; porcelain-lined tubs; healthy location; convenient to cars; low rent to good tenant.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
A full-width four-story, high-stoop brownstone house on
MADISON AVE., NEAR 34TH ST.
$25,000 in recent improvements; hard wood floors throughout, mahogany trim, sanitary plumbing, tiled bathroom, &c. Every appointment of a first-class private house. None but responsible private family considered. To be seen by appointment only.
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ,
9 Pine St. and 1 Madison Av. (5122.)

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.—A.—A.—ELEGANT NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; steam heat; private hall; tiled bath; sanitary plumbing; gas ranges; butler's pantry; inlaid floor; birds-eye maple and oak trim; hot water supplied; private houses front and rear; one block from 93d St. Station and Park. STABLER & SMITH, 672 Columbus (9th) Av., 122, 126 West 94th St.

AN ELEGANT FLAT; SIX ROOMS, BATH; private hall; steam heat; near station and Park and cable road; $30.00. 388 Manhattan Av., near 116th St. STABLER & SMITH, 672 Columbus (9th) Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

OCCUPANT PALATIAL APARTMENT ON first floor large apartment house, vicinity Gramercy Park, desires prosperous physician as tenant for large parlors, elegantly furnished, facing private park, as offices; colored valet; telephone; strict attention given to calls, messages in doctor's absence; style and elegance. Address GRAMERCY, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

THE GRAMERCY,
34 Gramercy Park, corner 20th.
For rent—One small housekeeping apartment and one furnished bachelor apartment. Call or address C. W. FUESS, Superintendent.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOR RENT.
The McCormack camp in The Adirondacks, on the banks of Upper St. Regis Lake, near Paul Smith's, consisting of a comfortable and pretty modern furnished cottage, built on three sides of a court, one story in height, with seven or eight large rooms, with open fireplaces, &c.; price for season, $600.
PARTICULARS OF
RICHARD M. MONTGOMERY & CO.,
61 PINE ST.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
Furnished cottages to rent. List now ready.
J. METCALFE THOMAS, 19 Liberty St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Charming country residence, recently the home of Judge Silas D. Gifford, to let for a term of years, at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y. It contains 14 rooms unfurnished, heated by steam; plumbing perfect.
Property includes 36 acres, with carriage house, barns, &c.
Only 35 minutes from Grand Central Station.
For particulars apply to Ernest Hall, Executor, 64 William Street, New-York City.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Money to loan at low rates.
Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.
TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Ave., N. Y.
CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

MONEY TO LOAN.
4 % on New-York City Property
4, 4 1-2, and 5 Per Cent.
LOW CHARGES.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 Wall St.

A.—A.—A.—SMALL HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three-story and basement brownstone houses situated on the south side of 120th St., east of Morningside Park, a location unsurpassed for healthfulness and first-class surroundings; private residences in front and rear; houses 56 feet deep; abundance of closet room; thoroughly well built in every particular.
J. W. & A. A. TEETS, 370 West 120th St.
AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.
174 WEST 94TH ST.
TO RENT OR FOR SALE CHEAP.
The new modern house, 3-story and basement; caretaker on premises; terms will be made to suit. Inquire of
J. DELMAGE TRIMBLE,
111 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WEIKEL, ADAM.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God, free and independent, to John Weikel of Louisville, Kentucky; Marie Wetzel of Mannheim, Germany; Anna Weikel of Frankfort, Germany, send greeting:

Whereas, Magdalena Haas of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York, to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the sixteenth day of November, 1894, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of ADAM WEIKEL, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office, in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
mh12-1aw6wTh Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

KOOPMANN, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER KOOPMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Ellis, number 155 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1895.
ANNA D. KOOPMANN, MARY ALICE NOE, Executrices. GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executrices, 155 Broadway, New-York City.
d5-1aw6mTh

HARPER, EDWARD B.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. John H. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, dated November 27th, 1895, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD B. HARPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George Burnham, Jr., No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June, 1896. EMMA L. HARPER, Executrix. GEORGE W. HARPER, Executor. GEORGE BURNHAM, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 309 Broadway, New-York City. d5-1aw6mTh

HOFFMANN, KATHERINE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHERINE HOFFMANN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of William A. Crowe, No. 99 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of October, 1895. FRANZ KAHLENBERG, CHARLES BRANDT, Jr., executors. WILLIAM A. CROWE, attorney for executors, 99 Nassau Street, New-York City. o24-1aw6mTh

BLANK, WILHELM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILHELM BLANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 160 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of November, 1895. EDWARD B. BLANK, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attys for Administrator, 160 Broadway, N. Y. City. n7-1aw6mTh

COLWELL, JANE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE A. COLWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Henry P. McGown, No. 108 Fulton Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ANDREW FLETCHER, ELLA J. COLWELL, CARRIE I. COLWELL, Executors. HENRY P. McGOWN, Attorney for Executors, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. n28-1aw6mTh

SIMON, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of